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Ottawa, Week by Week

(By DEAN WILSON)

A Vital Factor

Once again the Governments in Washington and Ottawa have moved a step closer in the process of integration of their joint war efforts, and this time it involves a greater co-ordination of essential food supplies as the result of long conferences in Washington between the United States' Secretary of Agriculture, Claude Wickard, and Canada's Minister of Agriculture, Hon. James G. Gardiner, who was accompanied to the American capital by six experts in food production and distribution. It is pointed out that Canada's huge food production can be of great help, since there is a big surplus of barley, oats, and feed grains as well as flax, with the latter surplus amounting to 17,000,000 bushels. It is possible that beef will be shipped to the United States in the spring, when there may be an increase in marketings. All in all, these activities are expected to aid materially in the solution of food problems not only for these two nations, but also in obtaining supplies in 1943 for the United Kingdom and other members of the United Nations, especially since food problems are vital in wartime and likely to increase as the war goes on into its more crucial stages.

Business Closings

There is an expert view now which indicates that price control has been responsible for a very small number of business closings in Canada, though there have been popular notions or rumours that this was not so. Indeed, an analysis by one authority of retail business has shown that of recent business closings in Canada, about 58 per cent were due to bad management, illness or old age, and other ordinary causes which prevail in peacetime as well as war time and the factors of supply, enlistment, war work, labor shortage, and the price ceiling accounted for only about 23 per cent, with the price ceiling being responsible for merely 2 per cent of those going out of business.

Enthusiastic Support Of Leader

It is quite apparent to this veteran and impartial observer that the new leader of the Progressive - Conservative party, Hon. John Bracken, has brought not only new life and hope within his party outside of the House of Commons, but backstage along Parliament Hill there are signs now that amongst members of this party in Parliament this enthusiasm for the new leader is by no means confined to being the number of offers which have been made to him by members of their own seats to enable him to gain their representation in the House of Commons. Of course, such offers by several members, if true, would not speed up the entry of the new leader into Parliament, since by-election procedure involves a lengthy and unavoidable delay, but it is interpreted in usually well-informed circles along Parliament Hill as an indication of the support within the party itself of this new political leader.

Principles of the Scheme

Behind the War Damage Insurance scheme of the Federal Government in Ottawa, there is an expert view which emphasizes that two broad principles should form the general basis of the plan. The first principle is that the burden of war damage should not be allowed to lie where it fell, but that it should be treated as a national burden. The second principle is that anyone who enters the plan should make a specific contribution toward the cost of war damage, over and above what that party has to pay in his ordinary taxation. These principles, in Canada, the Government has provided in this scheme of war risk insurance, which is a plan where it is up to the citizens to protect their own property by this scheme, and the Government has indicated that it will not, apart from the limited free compensation, pay compensation where no insurance was carried. Though it has been suggested that war damage should be merely added to the cost of war and paid by the people as a whole, yet this is not acceptable in Canada just as it is not the principle in Great Britain.

Limitation Will Not Affect Health

When the man-in-the-street throughout Canada realizes that about 90 per cent of the world's supply of cinchona bark is produced in Java, it should not be difficult to understand why there are severe limitations of the use or availability of quinine. Though quinine is commonly used in this country, yet it is pointed out that this will not produce serious bad effects in Canada. Malaria is the only particular disease where the use of quinine is extremely valuable, but there is enough quinine for a long time for such purposes, if properly employed. For other purposes quinine is used commonly, but it is stated that there are several other drugs which are just as good or better which can be substituted easily and readily, such as in tonics, in the reduction of fever, in the relief of pain, and so forth. In short, it can be indicated here that necessary restrictions of the use or availability of quinine is not a serious and acute health problem for the people of Canada at this time.

Mattie Rotenberg

CBC authority on women workers in various countries will present a second series of talks under the title "Women Workers Today", in which she will review latest information on conditions of living for women in industry in various countries of Europe, Asia, South America and the Antipodes. This new series to be carried on the national net work will commence on Friday, February 5 (3:15 p.m. CDT, 2:15 p.m. MDT) when Mrs. Rotenberg's subject will be Women Workers in Czecho-Slovakia. The talks will be heard over Station CBK, Watrous, and other stations of the western network.

WATCH LEGISLATION FOR ALBERTA HOUSE

Now that the next session of the Alberta legislature has been called to open February 18, the Alberta Motor Association is preparing to give special attention to legislation that may be of particular interest to motorists.

The government's legislative program has not yet been disclosed. Nevertheless, it is likely that certain amendments to the Motor Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act will be proposed, though a consolidation and revision of statutes last year should reduce legislative amendments to a minimum this session.

One suggestion that the A. M. A. will make is that the Act be amended to eliminate all damage claims against the owner or driver of a car in respect of injury to any passenger, other than a car operated for hire or gain. When private car owners are aiding in conservation measures and the war effort by sharing their car with neighbors, it is believed that they are entitled to protection against damage claims.

The A.M.A. also has asked the government to print for public use in one publication all orders-in-council or regulations made under the authority of the Motor Vehicles Act.

CANADIAN WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

Nearly fifty public-spirited women from as many points all over the province, have volunteered as civilian recruiting advisors to the Canadian Women's Army Corps—a source of satisfaction to Major J. H. Gelnor, district recruiting officer for M.D. No. 13, who hopes to extend the list considerably. The services of these advisors will be of increasing importance with the added number of recruits now required and each has been supplied with all material and data necessary to advise any girl wishing to get into any branch of the C.W.A.C.

The Canadian Women's Army was initially organized as an auxiliary service, with a strength of 5,500 This was rapidly attained, and was then formed into the Canadian Women's Army Corps, which brought the women into line with the men, possessing the same status as any man similarly enlisting for active service. It was authorized that the strength be increased to 10,000, and at the present time there are slightly over 11,000. It is hoped that the strength will be brought to 25,000 by the end of June, which means that for Military District No. 13 to get its proportion it will be necessary to enlist 260 girls each month in this province.

It must be remembered that every new girl enlistment means the release of another "A" category man for active service. There are now over fifty trades open to women, in which they can serve as well as a man and in some cases are conceded to be better than men.

Apart from the remarkable service being rendered by the C.W.A.C., it is most interesting to hear so many of the girls tell of the remarkable service the country is rendering them. At the moment, there are several trade schools operating in which women are occupied for various trades and fully instructed there. This means that when these girls qualify they will render a service to their country, and will also be equipped to accept a post-war civilian appointment making use of the trade training they received in their army life.

In view of the increased recruiting quota set for this district, it will be of great service if women in other towns and communities will volunteer to act as advisors Anyone who will act in this capacity, please notify Major J H Gelnor. District Recruiting Officer, M D, No. 13, Provincial Building, Calgary.

Among those already appointed to this service in the various districts are:

Mrs. W. J. Warren, of Alix; Mrs. R. P. Munsey (Secretary) and Mrs. G. C. Clayton, of Arrowwood; Mrs. F. A. Mitchell, of Banff. Mrs. J. G. Pearson, Bashaw; Mrs. A. Roberge, Beauvallon; Mrs. K. L. Ferguson, Bolesław; Mrs. J. Collins (Secretary), Mrs. W. H. Weir and Mrs. H. Booth, of Beverly; Mrs. F. Smith, of Blairmore; Mrs. F. R. Biette, Brownfield; Mrs. L. Williams, Brownvale; Mrs. Bateman, Burdett; Mrs. R. J. Gregson, of Castor; Mrs. L. A. Saville, of Chauvin; Mrs. Frank Nowicki, Clandonald; Mrs. R. Coleman; Mrs. H. Berton (Secretary) and Miss May Wellings, of Consort.

Mrs. E. R. Andrews, Dalhurst; Mrs. W. Gibson (Secretary), and Mrs. G. Lowe, of Delia; Mrs. W. A. McFarquhar, Didsbury; Mrs. J. Johnson, Elnora; Miss Jean C. Kelley, Empress; Mrs. A. Siebert, Evergreen; Miss E. L. Davis, Farrell; Mrs. B. Oetse, Finel; Mrs. M. Rutherford, Greencourt; Mrs. L. M. McCrae, Hanna; Mrs. W. F. Graham, Innisfail; Miss Muriel Stone, Inley; Mrs. J. McFarland, Lavoy; Mrs. A. I. Brander, Lethbridge.

Miss Carrie Mackay, McLennan; Mrs. J. W. Lauder, Manyberries; Mrs. A. J. N. Terrill, Medicine Hat; Mrs. H. Allergault, Milo; Mrs. S. Vining, Millet; Mrs. L. Lemuk, Myrnam; Miss Helen A. McKay, Okotoks; Mrs. F. C. Lynch-Staunton (Secretary), and Mrs. J. F. Riley, Pioneer Creek; Mrs. H. P. Olive (Secretary), and Mrs. N. W. Nelson, Ponoka; Miss A. E. McLaughlin, Provost; and Miss Jean Paterson, Redcliff.

Mrs. J. Findlay (Secretary), Mrs. D. Evans, and Mrs. A. Rothfield, of Trochu; Mrs. R. H. Norton (Secretary), and Miss Anne Stanyforth of Vermilion; Mrs. E. Primett, Viking; Mrs. D. Purcell, Wainwright; Mrs. R. Rutz, Westlock; Miss Margaret Gourlie (Secretary), and Mrs. T. Palfrey of Wetaskiwin.

One Canadian Pig

A little pig may not seem important, but if it develops to a normal weight of 200 pounds it will supply the bacon ration for one people in Britain one year.

Pastures Provide The Cheapest Feed

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

Grass is the crop on which agriculture found its origin, and it is still a basic crop in modern agriculture. In fact, without adequate grass in one form or another the livestock producer could not exist. This being the case it behooves us all to handle our grassland with the respect and care that it deserves.

On the irrigated farms, the problem of establishing and maintaining high yielding pastures is relatively simple. And yet there are very few farmers who have adequate pastures for their stock. This is especially true of those farmers who have milk cows, and that includes almost all. The milking cow requires the use of the special nutrients found in young, green grass. After she has been on dry feed for the long winter that we have, her body needs building up and refreshing. Good pasture can do this much more effectively than any other feed or ration.

Grass harvested by live stock provides the cheapest form of feed we can raise. From the early summer to well into the fall, pastures can provide all the feed required by the average cow or any other class of grazing animal. But to do this the pasture must be more than a well worn sod serving mainly as an exercise field. To produce high yields it must be given care and attention equal to that given to cash crops such as sugar beets. Without proper care good yields cannot be obtained.

When one drives through the country during the summer and observes the number of cows wearing pokes or other restrictive devices it is evident that many cattle are not getting enough to eat. In other words they are being restrained to a field in which they go hungry. Otherwise they would be found pushing their noses appliances to keep them in. None but the smartest of cows will climb fences as long as she has enough to eat in her own field. It seems obvious that the thing to do is provide this adequate feed and not starve the poor cow. A half starved cow never was a good milk producer.

Another advantage to be gained from good pasture is a reduction in labor requirements. Once the pasture is well established the cows do all the work of harvesting the feed. If all the summer feed requirements were met in this way there would be no need of spending time and energy in harvesting and feeding crops during the summer months.

"Time Bombs"

It is not difficult to rise to the occasion. The hard thing is to see that the occasion does not arise.

To expect a change in human nature may be an act of faith. But to expect a change in human society without a change in human nature is an act of lunacy.

Success, they used to say, comes in CANS!

Failure comes in CAN'TS!

With the rationing of CANNED GOODS, success means doing with CANS you CAN have.

The failure are those who grouse about the CANS they CAN'T.

The shirt probably does not enjoy the washboard, but it makes it clean.

Truck and Car Licenses

Alberta truck licenses will be issued as early as possible in March, it was stated this week by officials of the Highway Traffic Board. This will enable drivers and operators to have their licenses on display April 1, the beginning of the next license year. Passenger car licenses will also be available early in March, according to officials of the Provincial Secretary's department. The 1943 plates will be orange, with black numerals. Only rear plates will be issued to trucks. There was an increase in the number of farm truck licenses issued last year, the total of 30,000 being 2,000 more than in the previous year. The number of commercial trucks declined during the year.

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Butter Ration Cut One-Third

Two pounds of butter is now the ration of each individual Canadian for the six weeks until the end of February instead of the three pounds originally provided through ration regulations. This new order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board attempts to maintain the butter supply through a season of low production. Each individual must now use 2 2/3 ounces per week less butter.

By extending the date of validity of brown, Spare C, coupons for butter, numbered 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, and eliminating the use of coupons 10 and 11, the adjustment in obtaining supplies is provided.

Coupons 5 and 6, valid January 18, now expire February 28.

Coupons 7 and 8, valid February 1, now expire February 28.

Coupon 9, valid on March 1, will expire on March 14.

It is estimated that the saving of butter by this means will be 8,000,000 pounds. It is to be hoped that the cut may be restored by March.

Farm Implement Purchases

The manufacture of farm implements in Canada has been cut by 75 per cent, and the implements are rationed. If a farmer needs an essential piece of equipment and cannot borrow the same, he places his order with the implement dealer and fills in the essentiality form. The order and form then go to the farm machinery rationing officer, who determines whether the need is essential or not. If the decision is favorable, a permit to sell is issued to the company.

Australian Wheat Surplus

Stocks of old wheat in Australia total 97,750,000 bushels, according to a recent despatch from Sydney. The new crop is expected to yield between 120 million and 130 million bushels. Total sales of wheat in 1942 amounted to 79 million bushels.

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( ) Women's Home Comp. ... 2.75
( ) Sports Afield ... 2.75
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AIR TRAINING PLAN

LIST OF GRADUATES

The following students graduated under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan from:

No. 38 Service Flying Training School, Estevan Sask. (R.A.F.), (Pilots):—
P/O. G. F. Kirk, Lethbridge, Alta.

No. 7 Bombing and Gunnery School, Paulson, Man., (Wireless Air Gunners):—
Sgt. F. D. Bedwell, Wimborne, Man.
Sgt. J. A. Bell, Kenora, Ont.
Sgt. D. G. Bolin, Prince, Sask.
Sgt. J. J. Boyer, Lac Vert, Sask.
Sgt. L. B. Brandt, Quill Lake, Sask.
Sgt. R. H. Brown, Saskatoon, Sask.
Sgt. H. Harrison, South Battleford, Sask.
Sgt. H. N. Hennessy, Shoal Lake, Man.
Sgt. H. R. Henry, Melfort, Sask.
Sgt. C. W. Keast, Kenora, Ont.
Sgt. C. R. Lavoie, Hewett, Sask.
Sgt. A. E. Mathieson, Brandon, Man.
Sgt. R. J. Mayer, Regina, Sask.
Sgt. W. Mowat, Winnipeg, Man.
Sgt. T. A. Peters, Okanagan, B.C.
Sgt. L. B. Russell, Winnipeg, Man.
Sgt. J. A. Sutherland, Regina, Sask.
No. 11 Service Flying Training School, Virden, Man., (Pilots):—
LAC. W. C. Allen, Medicine Hat, Alta.
LAC. D. Blair, Meadows, Man.
LAC. R. H. Bowen, Edmonton, Alta.
LAC. J. C. Cathcart, Hythe, Alta.
LAC. G. E. Cheley, Lloydminster, Sask.
LAC. J. C. Clendenan, Calgary, Alta.
LAC. A. G. Dow, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.
LAC. H. W. Fee, Brandon, Man.
LAC. T. M. Gosnell, Edson, Alta.
LAC. J. M. Gosnell, Edson, Alta.
LAC. G. B. Hanson, Edmonton, Alta.
LAC. W. G. Hunter, Edmonton, Alta.
LAC. R. Shed, Dunrobin, Ont.
LAC. L. A. Mann, Portage la Prairie, Man.
LAC. W. J. McArthur, Winnipeg, Man.
LAC. M. C. Millis, Edmonton, Alta.
LAC. G. E. Mitchell, Kisbey, Sask.
LAC. J. A. Moore, Hemaruka, Alta.
LAC. J. A. Rutherford, Regina, Sask.
LAC. R. S. Sisson, Winnipeg, Man.
LAC. J. E. Stevenson, Moose Jaw, Sask.
LAC. C. B. Weenk, Plenty, Sask.

Little Soldier

Combining the Canadian army battle dress and the Australian service tunic the first picture of the new uniform of the Royal Canadian Army Cadets is shown. The uniform is khaki. The name of the school or unit will be worn on the shoulders with the emblem of the maple leaf just below it bearing the letters R.C.A.C. Cadets will wear shoulders with their left sleeves inside the rank badges further up. All R.C.A.C. members across Canada will be so outfitted shortly. The R.C.A.C. goal of 1943 is 140,000 boys.

A Remarkable Feat

Single British Fighter Shot Down Three Japanese Bombers

Calcutta's anti-aircraft defences rang up a 100 per cent score recently when three Japanese medium bombers which attempted to raid the city were shot down by a single British fighter—one of several sent aloft to intercept the raiders.

Credit for the remarkable feat, confirmed in a British communique went to Flt. Sgt. Maurice Pring, 21, of Birkhamstead, England, who already has three enemy planes to his credit.

Wood and plaster construction is being used for certain types of aircraft to combat military planes.

Desert cave dwellers, called troglodytes, make up a large part of the Tadrart Rouil population.

The Royal Bank of Canada 74th Annual Meeting

Morris W. Wilson, President and Managing Director, urges post war planning on basis of free enterprise —Only system likely to appeal to self-reliant young Canadians.

Sydney G. Dobson, Vice-President and General Manager, reports assets over $1,291,000,000.—Liquid position exceedingly strong.—War adds heavily to routine duties of banks.

The intent and ability of the free enterprise system to meet the challenge of the post war world was the keynote of an address by Morris W. Wilson, President and Managing Director of The Royal Bank of Canada at the bank's 74th Annual Meeting.

"Assuming intelligent co-operation on the part of governments," said Mr. Wilson, "free enterprise, which has already provided for the people who live under it the greatest degree of comfort and security in the world's history, can meet the challenge of the post-war world. It can, by accepting further social responsibility, save the people from the evils that accompany state control—obliteration of private life, destruction of personal liberty and elimination of individual incentive. The extinction of those evils would gains which fairly go to those who work spiritedly hard.

"Free enterprise, with its wealth of experience, established position, and wide resources, is the only instrument known to us under which the job can be done. The prophet of evil who foretells that our free system will be swept away in favour of some Utopian scheme which as yet unformed, is not only misguided but dangerous. So is the prophet who heeds pressure groups interfere with confidence on the war effort, and thereby prolongs the war, is no friend to solution of the problems of peace.

"Changes must be made to meet realities rather than theories. When the war is won, the soldier will wish to get back to his normal life; the farmer will still want to own his farm; the worker and employer will desire to retain his ownership; the relations between the wholesaler and the manufacturer will be found as anxious as ever to carry on their own branches of our free enterprise, and the three million thrifty holders of their country's bonds will still look for and be entitled to, their interest earnings.

"The idea of profit, which is merely payment for work and initiative, is deep-rooted in human nature. It will after the war, as well as during war, be the driving force behind private individuals and corporate bodies in all western countries, and its importance is constant. As to sudden, revolutionary change which would upset the economic system, upset the mode of life and disperse the savings, investments and underlying values of the rest of this nation, I think the proposition is unsound. It is, because it would be folly. At the same time, it is dangerous to accept its propaganda to go on unanswered."

BENEFITS OF FREE ENTERPRISE

Mr. Wilson said he did not ridicule the views of anyone, but on the ground that he was a socialist or demagogue.

"The weakness, however, of those who theorize about post-war economy," he said, "often lies in the lack of practical experience of business and their disregard of the widespread, individual attitude of the people to free enterprise in the form of rising standards of living. This experience and these facts are readily available. Business should recognize and analyze them, and present to the public their irresistible conclusions, showing at the same time the benefits of the system of free enterprise to do the things that need to be done. That is the only real way to carry the judgment of the people.

"There are plenty of hard-headed people in Canada who, for instance, have money in the bank, some of more than five million deposit accounts, totalling more than $3,300 million. They have cash or its substantially over one million deposit accounts, totalling more than $1,000 million Canadians holding their country's Victory Bonds and Savings Certificates or other government obligations. There are more than four million individual policyholders in life assurance policies in Canada. These are the people who have benefited by well-being, will tell the theorists and agitators what changes are acceptable in the mode of life which, with all the faults it may contain, has produced these savings and these networks of personal and family security. These are the people who must be considered by those who seek to influence the course of events.

Mr. Wilson readily acknowledged that the system of free enterprise—which gave the world its industrial age and our institutions of free Government—owes the responsibility and expressed the conviction, that some of the changes which will be soon brought about by the war would enrich man. "There must and will be development in industry, in the interests of maximum employment and freedom from waste. Declining population of the world will look to some agency at the war's end to provide work and employment. No pretentious plans for pensions, nor all the social security measures devised by Governments will be effective without a solution of the employment problem," he said.

COLLECTION OF TAXES

Referring to the present method of collecting personal income taxes, Mr. Wilson expressed the opinion that the present eight months' lag in payments created a most serious difficulty so far as the individual taxpayer was concerned and could not be to the best interests of the country. He pointed out that at present the taxpayer was always eight months in arrears in his payments and that this extra tax liability could, under certain circumstances, become a very serious burden. He felt that a cancellation of the eight months involved would not necessarily result in any diminution of revenue to the State, it would only become necessary to retain the higher scale of taxation for a somewhat longer period, and at all times the Government would have before it the full tax lapses from current earnings and not merely those of the previous year. Mr. Wilson hoped that the Government would respond favourably to the many representations that were being made to it on this subject.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REVIEW

In presenting the financial statement, Mr. Sydney G. Dobson, Vice-President and General Manager, noted that the present high tempo of business activity due to war was clearly reflected in the bank's balance sheet and that under a number of headings record levels had been attained. Despite steady expansion in the bank's business, profits had been reduced, due in part to relatively low yields on the bank's heavy investments in Government bonds and to increased taxes.

"The cause of the decrease in net income, the bank had found it necessary to reduce the dividend rate of 10% to 6%. . . . In the connection Mr. Dobson noted that during the past 12 years the shareholders had had their dividends reduced more drastically than those in most other lines of business. Based on the bank of today's dividend, the return is only 3.27% on the average cost of the shares to the public over a period of years.

"Total assets are now $1,291,615,946, an all-time high in the history of the bank and an increase during the year of $118,164,746," said Mr. Dobson. "Our liquid position is exceedingly very strong. Liquid assets of $906,440,230 representing 70% are out of total liability to the public."

Mr. Dobson also noted that deposits totalling $1,181,211,716 had increased by over $225,000,000. Of the total $600,000,000 were in Canada.

COMMERCIAL LOANS

"Commercial Loans in Canada expanded during the year $13,365,555, and are now $350,148,401. Included in these totals are temporary loans of $42,971,183 to assist purchasers of Victory Bonds. At first sight this small total of such loans current at the end of the previous year, it will be seen that ordinary commercial loans are considerably lower as compared with a year ago. Accompanying the tremendous expansion in business activity throughout Canada, the situation is anomalous, but the explanation is that the expansion is largely in connection with war work. This is either financed directly by the Government, or, because it is subject to settlement for monthly or fortnightly progress, the manufacturer is able to finance without say, or at any rate with little, bank assistance. While this has never been a period in the history of the banks—and may say a similar situation applies to the other banks—when the ratio of commercial loans to deposits has been so low. The outlook in this respect is not encouraging, but unfortunately the tendency seems to be for the Government to extend the policy of directly financing industry engaged in war work."

The General Manager reported that, in accordance with the government's wish to conserve manpower, the bank had closed 39 offices. These, he said, did not mean lessening of business for the bank but rather a concentration. He did, however, represent an inconvenience to some of the bank's customers but he felt that they would appreciate that the exigencies of war necessitated such action.

MANY OF STAFF IN UNIFORM

"During the war period our staff in Canada has increased from 5,169 to 6,069, the increase numbers being almost all young women. Our male staff is now reduced to 38 per cent. of the total and it is not uncommon to find that at a branch with 15 to 20 members of the staff only one or two men. I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which these new members of our staff, many without any previous business experience, have carried on. Added, often under very difficult conditions. Routine work has increased as a result of war activity. The handling of Victory Loan applications and the negotiation of cheques alone entail a great deal of additional work and the volume of cheques in transit, over which the bank must exercise much time to supervision and training.

"We are proud of the contribution made by our staff to the armed services. Since the outbreak of war we have granted leave of absence for 1,242 men, or 1,362 men, for this number, 1,793 enlisted from Canada, which means that the equivalent to well over half of the male staff under 45 years of age at the war's close is in the services. In so valuing the feeling of the share, we have felt that we were on a safe return to these men who are fighting their country so patriotically.

"Unhappily there have been casualties. Thirty-four of our young men have given their lives in the most magnificent proceedings of this meeting. Their names will be on the scroll of Canada. These names are held in honour, and we pay tribute to their memory."

HEAVYWEIGHT BETTING

A big, lanky lad from the Tennessee hills got into a poker game with several British Tommies. The American soldier picked up his hand and found he held four aces. He waited for his turn to bet. The fingers next to him said: "One pound."

The big fellow from Tennessee peeked at his four aces again and drawled: "I don't know how far down you count money, but I'll raise ya'all one ten!"

There are approximately 15,000 natives in the Solomon islands.

Wren Gets Instruction

Diana Spencer of Vancouver, B.C., member of the Wrens, women's division of the Royal Canadian Navy, is shown at her desk at the Guild of All Arts, Scarborough, Ont., where with 40 other Wrens she is taking a course to fit her for naval auxiliary duties. Chief Petty Officer C. G. Barrie of Ottawa is her instructor.

DID YOU KNOW THAT:

In the Niagara Rapids is a steel barge which nearly carried workman to their death over the great Niagara Falls. Breaking away from the tug which had it in tow more than 30 years ago, the barge was saved by a miracle, stopped by a rock in the rapids. While the men were rescued the barge still remains a memento of a brush with death. This picture is from an Associated Screen News "Did You Know That" movie short.

Here's Quick Relief from SINUS PAIN

3-Purpose Medicine Helps Clear Out Congested Sinus Areas

ONE best way to get relief from torturing sinus pain is to clear congestion from nasal passages and give sinuses a chance to drain. A few drops of Vicks Va-tro-nol in each nostril is usually enough to bring this comfort relief.

3-PURPOSE MEDICINE

Va-tro-nol is successful because it does 3 important things (1) shrinks swollen membranes of the nose; (2) helps clear out pain-causing congestion and (3) soothes irritation. Many sinus sufferers have found relief they've found, try it!

VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

Music Competition

Canadian Performing Right Society Announces Annual Scholarship Competition

Carrying on with its thought that there should be stimulus for creative musical enterprise in the Dominion, the Canadian Performing Right Society announces its sixth annual scholarship competition for Canadian composers under 22 years and also a continuance of the Jubilee Prize which was established in 1941.

With the chief award a scholarship at the University of Toronto of the value of $750.00, providing for tuition and maintenance, the major competition is open to young Canadian composers under 22 years of age on March 1, 1943, the closing date for the entries. In this group there are also three cash prizes of $50.00.

The Junior Division is for competitors under 16 years of age on March 1, also the closing date for entries, and here the awards are three cash prizes.

Prospective contestants should write for application forms and full details to the head office of the Canadian Performing Right Society, Toronto.

As in the past the adjudicators will be Sir Ernest MacMillan, Mus. Doc., Dean of the Faculty of Music, University of Toronto; Prof. Leo Smith, Mus. Bac., University of Manitoba; Capt. J. J. Gagnier, Mus. Doc., Montreal; Geoffrey Howitt, F.R.C.O., Ottawa; Hector Charlesworth, and Henry T. Jamieson, president of the Society.

NEW ONE FOR FIREMEN

Firemen at St. Thomas, Ont., found something entirely new when they were called to a home in the northeast section of the city where a sudden family was trying unsuccessfully to put out a fire started when wallpaper was pasted over stove pipes to improve the appearance of a room.

Send Your Dollars To War.

Improve Your Health by Correcting Sluggish KIDNEYS

This Way is Swift, Economical

Your conditions can wreck your health when these three important glands and filtering tubes slow down. Your body is overcome with poisonous matter. You suffer its nausea and shrinking pains. Then these three help quickly—with GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules.

GOLD MEDAL Capsules contain its accurately measured amounts of the finest oil-and-pine Haarlem Oil (Haarlem Drops). You will be gratefully surprised at the way it relieves kidney and bladder distress.

Get it your druggist now and get a 40c box. Be sure you ask for GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules.

Acquire New Skill

Workmen Are Stepping Into Jobs in Wartime Industry

Canadian workmen, who in peace time seeking employment in different trades, are now stepping into the breach to fill many essential jobs in war time industry. One of the most important of such essential occupations daily, is the wood working industry and in pre-war days manufactured furniture and household articles.

One of these plants, located in Kitchener, Ontario, has completed their change over to war production and is now making aircraft parts, stabilizers. It also makes plywood crates for the new "Comet" primary trainer.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

PRUDENCE

Prudence is a conformity to the rules of reason, truth, and decency, at all times and in all circumstances. —John Mason.

Those who in the confidence of superior capacities or attainments, neglect the common maxims of life, should be reminded that nothing will supply the want of prudence.—Samuel Johnson.

The divine ruling gives prudence and courage to a man to endure by any enemy, every evil thinking, evil speaking and acting; and mortal mind, thus purged, obtains peace and power outside of itself.—Mary Baker Eddy.

The greatest good is prudence; a thing necessary to every one, and especially, from it spring all the other virtues.—Epicurus.

Let prudence always attend your pleasures: it is the way to enjoy the sweets of them, and not be afraid of the consequences.—Jeremy Collier.

Prudence is a quality incompatible with vice, and can never be effectively enlisted in its cause.—Burke.

More than 30,000 military vehicles were exported for Russia from the British isles in 1942.

Bellsdonna, formerly from Central Europe, is now being raised in North America.

Publicity For Canada

FROM GREAT BRITAIN in recent months there have come newspaper reports which indicate a growing interest in the Dominion of Canada. No doubt this is due in part to the presence of large numbers of Canadian troops who are at all times eager to tell interested British listeners about Canada. The success of the Commonwealth Air Training Plan has also made the Dominion familiar to many British airmen who have received training here. The Dieppe raid by combined British and Canadian forces, also served to arouse British concern in Canada and Canadians, and accounts of the part played by Canadians in the raid were featured in the British press, as was the review of the action given by Defense Minister Ralston before the Dominion Parliament. Many of the eye-witness accounts written by Canadian correspondents were published fully and many pictures of the Canadians in action were shown.

* * * * *

Interest In Canada Grows

It has been said that in peace-time few items concerning Canada were printed in the British papers and that, as a rule, only major disasters or outstanding political events received attention.

Now, however, it is not unusual to find several stories about Canada in one day, and a number of British publications, including the London Times, the Manchester Guardian and Reuter's News Agency, have full-time correspondents in Canada. Many others have representatives in the United States, who keep in touch with developments here and report on them. Drastic reduction in the size of British newspapers, due to the acute shortage of paper, has limited the quantity of all news published, for few papers there now consist of more than four pages. In view of this, the attention given to Canada has increased in a very large degree and there is no doubt of the growing interest which is being taken in our affairs.

Service Men Are Admired

Canada's war effort has aroused sincere admiration in Britain, as have the exploits of Canadian soldiers, sailors and airmen. Great appreciation is shown for Canadian airmen for their effective work in many parts of the world. There is a keen awareness of the part which the Canadian is playing in the Battle of the Atlantic. It is known, too, that Canada is sending a large quantity of food and munitions and there is a realization of the sincere desire of the Canadian people to play their full part in the winning of the war. This growing consciousness in Britain of Canada, her geography and her people, is one feature of this war which promises to be of far-reaching benefit both to Great Britain and to ourselves. Much has been said about encouraging immigration to Canada after the war, and if this is done, there is no doubt but that many British people, stirred by stories of life in Canada, will be attracted to Canada and settle here. We have a fine country with rich resources. Some of these have been developed, but there are still great potentialities, and it is gratifying to know that the interest and appreciation of the people of Britain in our country, is increasing.

Great Road Builders

British Know How Necessary They Are Especially in Wartime

Like the Romans the British are great road builders, says W. L. Clark, in the Windsor Star. They appreciate the necessity of trunk transportation roads and railways, especially in war. In the Middle East the British have built 4,300 miles of railway linking up Tobruk with Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Iraq. Also, the British have been maintaining 4,600 miles of trade. They have been operating 20 different ports. All that is needed to keep the fighting forces in fighting trim.

We always have time enough, if we will but use it aright, said Goethe.

REVISED SELECTIVE SERVICE CIVILIAN REGULATIONS GIVE NEW POWER TO LABOR MINISTER

Ottawa.—New selective service regulations providing for compulsory transfer in civilian employment of persons in age groups subject to military service were announced by Labor Minister Mitchell.

The revised selective service civilian regulations, which are effective immediately, consolidate existing regulations and give new power to the labor minister to confer with the armed forces and other government departments and make recommendations for co-ordination of manpower programs.

The compulsory transfer for civilian duty is applied to persons belonging to an age class or part of an age class which has been designated by proclamation as subject to military service. The minister may by order the employer of such persons to give the employee two weeks notice if it is considered he can contribute more effectively to the war effort in another job.

A labor department spokesman said later that the authority to transfer men in call-up categories to other work would apply to men in the call-up age groups who have not yet received call-up notices, as well as to men who have obtained a deferment of call or been rejected for medical reasons.

While men granted deferments would normally get it because their jobs were considered essential to the war effort, this source said it was conceivable there might be cases when deferred men would be transferred from one civilian job to a more vital one.

Another change is that persons between the ages of 16 and 65 years of age may register for work if not gainfully employed for seven consecutive days.

Registration of all unemployed men, commencing last January, with a revision of the regulation in September. A special registration of women was also held as a survey of available help.

The regulations formerly required all persons regardless of their age to register for work if unemployed.

The minister announced a tightening of the regulations regarding work outside of the agricultural industry. By Canadian farmers. They now must work only 60 days in the year at other occupations without a selective service permit. Previously they could work only 30 days at a stretch without a permit but there was no limitation on the number of 30-day periods they could work off the farm during any given year.

Employment other than farming in which farmers may engage must be outside towns and cities with more than 5,000 population.

The regulations are prefaced by a statement defining the position of voluntary employment in relation to that of selective service. The minister is required to carry out the government's manpower policies "by the voluntary recruitment of labor, if that is practical, and shall only exercise the powers of compulsion vested in him by this regulation when, in his opinion such action is necessary . . ."

In a statement outlining the regulations Mr. Mitchell said they were intended to provide "an orderly control over the employment market."

Under new provisions in the regulations no employer, even an employer must notify the employment service of any surplus workers in his employ, and an employed person may be authorized by a selective service officer to leave his present employment on seven days' notice and another employment, when the worker agrees, even though his contract of employment or law might ordinarily require longer notice.

Amendments have been made to the regulations requiring seven days' notice for dismissal or resignation. They now only apply to persons employed for at least one month. Those volunteering for service with the armed forces are no longer required to give notice.

Appeals against ruling of selective service officers, previously heard by war service boards, now will go before courts of record under the unemployment insurance commission. There are 30 of these courts, set up to handle appeals, Mr. Mitchell said.

TEA RATIONING

No Increase In Supplies Can Be Expected For Some Time

Toronto — Any increase in the present one-ounce weekly tea ration is "unlikely at the present time" because the bulk of 1943 imports will not be available until the Indian crop arrives next fall, L. Akerman, managing director of the Empire tea bureau, said.

At the same time, Akerman said in a year-end summary of the tea situation, supplies "seem assured" for the future and the shipping situation is promising.

A small increase in the present ration during the near future would entail the risk that landed stocks of tea might become exhausted before the Indian tea arrives," the summary said.

Coupon rationing started last August, and limited tea purchases for Canadian homes 55 per cent, and reduced total annual consumption 25,000,000 pounds.

All future reports of tea will be made by the Commodity Stability Corporation.

Akerman also announced the results of a Dominion-wide survey, showing that only two per cent. of tea-drinking families have stopped buying tea.

Fifteen per cent. of housewives consider the present tea allowance adequate. Forty-four per cent. have resorted to substitute brews in an attempt to stretch supplies.

A New System For Selection Of Army Officers

Ottawa.—The defence department announced a new system for selection and development of potential officers for the Canadian army, based on the most expert study of each candidate.

To carry out the plan, officers' selection units will be set up in eastern and western Canada. The announcement said that Brig. W. W. Foster, officer in command of Military District No. 3 at Hamilton, will be chairman of one of the eastern selection boards.

Chairman of the western board has not yet been appointed.

Defence headquarters said any soldier who thinks he has officer qualities can apply to his superior officer for permission to be sent to one of these centres. Even though the commanding officer may not himself favor the application, the applicant will be entitled to have it sent forward to the selection board for consideration.

The new program, in charge of Brig. Howard Kennedy, deputy adjutant-general at defence headquarters, also provides for selection of suitable men to qualify as officers in the Canadian army and to take the officers' training courses at either Brockville, Ont., or Gordon Head, B.C.

Hitherto candidates to fill the monthly quotas for the officers' training course have been selected by defence headquarters from nominations forwarded from military districts which, in turn, come from the recommendations made by commanding officers of active units or of advanced or basic training centres, the commanding officers of reserve units or the officers commanding Canadian officers' training corps in the universities.

At the officers' selection centres candidates who have been recommended or have applied for commissions can meet a selection board. Both the candidate and the army will have the benefit of experience of the officers in connection with the task of selecting men to qualify later as army officers.

The selection boards will be presided over by senior officers of wide military experience. Other board members will be officers representative of all branches of the service, having a knowledge of the requirements of their particular branch or service.

BECOMES BARONET

But Resident Of Callander, Ont., Does Not Want Title

Callander, Ont.—An 83-year-old resident of Callander was notified that he has succeeded to a hereditary baronetcy in England. He is Henry Feltz Jervis-White-Jervis, and takes the title of his brother, Sir John Jervis-White-Jervis, who died at his home in England.

The new baronet has lived in Callander for 40 years. He says the title doesn't mean much to him and that he prefers to remain plain Mr. Jervis-White-Jervis. The title descended to an ancestor who served under Lord Nelson, as a reward for gallantry in action.

FINANCE PROBLEMS

Manitoba Premier Wants Implementation Of The Sirois Report

Winnipeg.—Premier Stuart S. Garson said that implementation of the Sirois report would be necessary immediately after the war "if the problem of public finance is to be solved satisfactorily."

Addressing a dinner given by the provincial government for delegates to the Manitoba School Trustees' Association convention, Mr. Garson said that unless recommendations of the report were implemented "Manitoba and at least five other provinces will soon be faced anew with financial trouble." He did not name the other provinces.

2000

LABOR FORUM

A New Executive Committee To Be Set Up

Ottawa.—A tentative agreement that the National Labor Forum would be reorganized and carried on as a joint undertaking of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the Workers Educational Association, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and the Canadian Congress of Labor was reached at a meeting of the executive of the National Labor Forum.

A new executive committee, on which the two labor congresses will be represented, is to be set up. The CBC also will be represented and two other members will be appointed by the representatives of the four organizations involved.

Consideration is to be given to appointment of a general secretary to supervise the broadcasts, working in conjunction with the member bodies of the forum.

National Labor Forum is broadcast every Wednesday over the national network of the CBC.

Drummond Wren, general secretary of the Workers Educational Association, said in a statement two weeks ago the association decided to withdraw from the National Labor Forum program because of changes that had been made in script material submitted by the association.

The CBC then announced the executive committee of the forum would meet CBC officials in Ottawa to discuss the withdrawal and also to consider plans for strengthening forum organization and obtaining more effective liaison with organized labor.

BERMUDA'S LOAN

About $2,500,000 Will Be Given To Britain Without Interest

Hamilton, Bermuda.—Bermuda's biggest loan in history—£600,000 (about $2,500,000) to be given to Britain without interest—was over-subscribed within 90 minutes of its issue, and when sales were stopped eight hours later it totalled £668,000.

The loan bonds bear 2½ per cent. interest which the Bermuda government will pay to subscribers.

Planning Battle

Working over a map as he prepared the Volga River campaign is Russian Gen. Gregory Zhukov. He is said to be one of the ablest Soviet military leaders and prepared the Red winter offensive in the southern sector which Hitler's forces have been unable to stop.

PEAK PRODUCTION

Britain Plans Increased Output Of War Material This Year

London (Sat. Oliver Lyttleton, production minister, told the House of Commons that 1943 would be the peak year of British war production and that the total labor force employed in munitions would considerably exceed the 1942 figure.

Further concentration of industry, further withdrawals of labor from less essential industries and a further mobilization of women would be required, he said.

The plan for 1943 provides for increased emphasis on the manufacture of ships, aircraft, anti-submarine devices, tanks and certain specialized types of army equipment, with the result that there will be transfers of labor within the munitions industries themselves, he said.

POINT RATIONING

This Plan May Be Adopted When Meat Is Rationed

Ottawa.—"Point rationing" something new for Canada—is in prospect of rationing of meats becomes necessary, informed sources said. Meat rationing is believed to be a probability in the near future.

It may be applied at the same time as similar proposed rationing becomes effective in the United States, probably next March 1, and place both countries on a similar footing in respect to the meat supplies they are sharing with others of the United Nations.

"Meat" covers a variety of products, including beef, veal, lamb, pork and fowl. Under the point-rationing system proposed in the United States, each variety of meat is given a value of a certain number of points. This means a pound of good steak and a pound of some other variety of meat might have totally different point values.

From the allotment of points given him under the rationing system, the buyer would make his selection, with the expenditure of points as well as of money kept in mind.

Canadians likely will receive their new issue of ration books, replacing those expiring March 6, during the last half of February and the first week in March.

New Red Army Made Possible Russian Drive

With the Red Army — A gigantic reorganization of the Red army, started by Stalin six months ago and carried out in complete secrecy, made possible the Russian offensives now driving the Germans before them on a 1,350-mile front, it is now revealed.

Stalin, as premier and supreme commander of the armed forces, started the reorganization at the height of the German drive on Stalingrad.

Details of the reorganization are still secret but it is apparent, as stated at the front: Col. Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko, commander in chief on the Don Front southwest of Moscow is only 50, and he is one of the oldest officers serving here.

One lieutenant general is 36; most of the generals are in their late forties; staff officers are under 40 and most of them, up to the rank of colonel, are 30 and 35.

Far-reaching organizational changes and profound psychological changes have transformed the Red army into a powerful striking force which has military tradition, fanatical patriotism and a firm conviction that the Red army has the manpower, resources, brains and will to win the war.

Neither army seniority nor position with the Communist party entered into the selection of high officers under the reorganization. Generals and hundreds of other men holding high commands were selected from the men who had proved their worth under the desperate conditions of last year.

Abolition of the system under which a political commissar accompanied each unit has had the effect of strengthening the personal prestige of responsible commanders. There has been at the same time a marked increase in the personal authority of an officer, in accordance with his rank.

The words "officer" and "soldier" are heard increasingly. I have heard officers addressing soldiers as "soldier." Soldiers in addressing officers frequently use rank and title. In the old days the term was always "comrade."

Though such things as these may sound trifling to westerners, they reflect a profound change in one of the most important traditions of the Soviet Republic, a change which must be reflected in other relationships.

The Red army reorganization has had immediate effect on efficiency, especially in the co-ordination of the various arms engaged in offensive operations.

RECEIVES PROMOTION

London.—Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, who directed the Royal and Allied navies in protecting the vast convoys employed in the United Nations invasion of North Africa, has been promoted to the rank of admiral of the fleet, the Royal Navy's highest rank, it was announced.

MANITOBA SESSION

Winnipeg.—Premier Stuart S. Garson announced the session of Manitoba's legislature will open Feb. 2.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS ISSUES A REVISED ESTIMATE OF THE 1942 CANADIAN WHEAT CROP

RATIONED GOODS

Will Be Shipped To The North Country From Edmonton

Edmonton.—Officials of the Edmonton ration office of the prices board disclosed that a shipment of 39,950 pounds of rationed commodities will be shipped soon to the north country, where for the most part ration books are unknown.

The shipment will include 5,400 pounds of butter, 29,400 pounds of sugar, 2,600 pounds of coffee and 1,550 pounds of tea. The ration office has issued a special purchase permit for the supply and it will be sent to Catholic missions, boarding schools, trading posts and to Indians and Eskimos associated with these points in an area ranging north from Macmurray to the Arctic ocean.

The shipment will go first to Macmurray and from there will be divided and sent by dog team, plane, boat or sled to remote destinations.

Ration books are a novelty in the north country but the ration is well-known. Traders and other relatives in remote areas who secure supplies in large quantity act as unofficial local ration officers, doling out the restricted commodities within ration limits to customers.

BUTTER SHORTAGE

Rations Cut By One-Third For The Next Six Weeks

Ottawa.—Canada's butter ration for the next six-week period has been cut by one-third to maintain the industry steadily during the season of low production and to ensure equitable distribution, the prices board announced.

Instead of three pounds of butter, each Canadian up to the end of February will be entitled to buy only two pounds.

The prices board indicated the cut will be restored, if possible, in March. It was estimated unofficially the cut in saving in butter accomplished during the next six weeks will be about 9,000,000 pounds.

The reduction is accomplished by elimination of two of the six "space C" ration coupons which were to be used up to the end of February.

Ottawa.—The Dominion bureau of statistics sliced 22,500,000 bushels from its first estimate of Canadian wheat production of 1942 but still left the total the highest ever recorded—592,700,000 bushels.

The first estimate of the crop issued in September placed it at 615,200,000 bushels. The figure was cut by 15,000,000 bushels in the second estimate made in November. The third estimate of 592,700,000 bushels compares with 318,800,000 bushels in 1941.

The bureau said all the latest reduction occurred in the prairie provinces where 1942 production now is estimated at 585,000,000 bushels.

It thus grew in value at the farm of all field crops produced in 1942 at $1,145,778,000, an increase of $461,858,000 over 1941. Of the grain crops, principally wheat, accounted for most of this increase.

An area of 60,859,200 acres was used in 1942 for production of the principal field crops, an increase of about 4,000,000 acres over the total for 1941.

The third estimate showed little change for the coarse grains production, also a record-making total in 1942.

Although the third estimate brought wheat production for 1942 under the 600,000,000-bushel mark, the bureau said the crop remained the largest on record, challenged only by the 567,000,000 bushels produced in 1928 and 540,000,000 bushels in 1940.

Fall wheat production, mainly in Ontario, was estimated at 23,400,000 bushels, about 56 per cent greater than in 1941.

The record-making wheat crop was produced on an acreage smaller than in 1941 but growth was assisted by an ideal growing season.

The third estimate of the oats crop was 652,000,000 bushels compared with 306,000,000 produced in 1941, while barley production was placed at 259,000,000 bushels compared with 111,000,000 in 1941. The rye crop of almost 25,000,000 bushels compared with about 12,000,000 in 1941 and flaxseed production in 1942 totalled 15,000,000 bushels, a large increase over the 1941 harvest of 5,800,000 bushels.

IMPORTANCE OF MAINTENANCE OF HEALTH OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION IS STRESSED

CHILE LINES UP

South American Country Has Quite A Sizable Navy

Ottawa.—Dr. Edmund Grove, Chilean minister to Canada, expressed his "profound satisfaction and pride" that his country had decided to break with the Axis powers and declare war with the Axis powers, and said Chile's action "practically means a state of war."

Prime Minister Mackenzie King, advised of Chile's decision, said in a message to the minister that the Canadian government shares it "will strengthen the bonds of friendship and understanding which unite the two important democracies of the Americas."

Dr. Grove said he expects his country will begin to receive shipments of fighting supplies to ports on the Gulf of Mexico. If they come across an enemy U-boat, he said, he does not think Chilean ships will hesitate to engage them, even if war had not been actually declared.

The Chilean navy, Dr. Grove said, is "quite an effective one," with a 32,000-ton battleship, two cruisers, 12 destroyers, and seven submarines.

MORE REPRISALS

London.—Twenty Belgian hostages were executed by the Germans during December in reprisal for the killing of three German soldiers in Belgium and attacks on Belgian collaborators, the Free Belgian news agency said.

HALF A MILLION

More Than 500,000 Axis Troops Slain On Russian Front

London.—More than 500,000 Axis troops have been killed and 200,000 captured on the Russian front since November, a Moscow broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said.

The figures were attributed to Chairman Alexander Sherbakov of the Moscow Soviet, who made the report at a meeting commemorating the 19th anniversary of Lenin's death.

In the same two-month period, it was declared, the Russians captured more than 6,000 tanks, 12,000 guns and 3,500 planes.

The announcement that 500,000 invaders had been killed and 200,000 captured since Jan. 19 followed a Moscow broadcast which Reuters News agency quoted as saying that German dead, missing and wounded on the Russian front in the vast six weeks total 750,000 men, including 200,000 killed.

New French Leaders In Africa

Pro-United Nations General Henri Honore Giraud, left, French high commissioner of North and West Africa, is pictured with his deputy, General Auguste Nogues, in their car in North Africa.

Young Prince Has Birthday

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester are pictured with their son, Princess William, who was one year old last Dec. 18.

Through Lifeless Country An R.C.A.F. Convoy Moves Up The Alaskan Highway

Now that the Alaska highway is completed, modern mechanized con voys are constantly on the road carrying supplies. The Royal Canadian Air Force has organized a convoy unit of its own to transport supplies rapidly to R.C.A.F. bases in the far north. Here is one such convoy on the highway, consisting of the unit's medical officer and mobile "sick bay", repair trucks, messing trucks, camping equipment, snow plows, tractors and fuel trucks.

Wide-Spread Air Lines To Extend To Every Part Of The World After The War

A COMMUTERS' world with ample space for all nations to develop commercial airlines under some form of international control is seen as a post-war likelihood by aviation experts at Washington. "There never will be a darkest Africa again," an executive of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce said, "and New Guinea and Java never will revert to the status of remote islands. The post-war world will be smaller physically but larger economically, criss-crossed by commercial air lines."

In the last year or two air lines have been built all over the world but no attempt has been made to negotiate international agreements providing for post-war operations. Illustrating what has been done, the air transport command of the United States Army Air Forces alone operates air lines ten times greater than all the world's peacetime routes. These routes extend to every part of the world and one in 14,000 miles long.

The United States has spent millions of dollars in the last year developing air bases in many countries, including Canada. The same thing is true, but to a much lesser extent, of Britain. The peacetime status of these bases will be a matter of international concern at some future date because, as one aviation expert said: "After the war, there is going to be a scramble, or an inclination to scramble, for dominance of commercial routes."

Canada and the United States are bound by pre-war airline agreements although some provisions have been waived for the duration of the war. It generally is admitted at Washington that a new series of agreements will be required after the war because of the contemplated upsurge in cargo and passenger flying. Particularly because of Canada's geographical position which will make her the junction point of several world routes.

Just as the plane developed out of the box-kite type in the last war, so in the cargo service developed out of this war. The air transport command of the United States army not only delivers planes to the fighting fronts but military supplies all over the world. Its routes are secret but several of them cross Canadian territory and one is operated from a headquarters in Canada.

The cargo service of the air transport command has grown in seven months from three planes to hundreds. They fly millions of miles every year.

Contract Director

—Canadian Army Photo.

D. C. Mackenzie, of Toronto, Acting Director of Contracts, whose department passes more than 150,000 invoices for payment each year for goods supplied the Army and Navy.

Really Indispensable

People Could Not Get Along Without Products From Cow

The Cleveland Plain Dealer says: One of our leading dairy product manufacturers spent the better part of a decade trying to raise the level of the bovine family in the esteem of human beings by parading about the country a particular cow named Elsie. But for all her perfect manners in the Waldorf Astoria, Elsie's success remained largely personal. She did little if anything for kine in general.

For city people, cows remained just something without which a rural landscape was incomplete. For country dwellers they continued to be slightly comic animals who dropped at the mouth, purposely looked dumb, and were full of innocent little tricks like holding back their milk, switching their tails in the milker's eye and never kicking the pail over until it was full.

But where Elsie failed, the war has succeeded. In their absence we have suddenly discovered that many of the best things of life—at least the best things in the ice box—were bestowed upon us by the cow, and all at once she seems to us a thing of great beauty, a queen among animals, the alpha and omega of the breakfast table and at least the alpha of the luncheon and dinner table.

Come on back, Elsie, we didn't really mean what we said about you folks.

Looting In Holland

How The Germans Confiscated Property And Other Wealth

The Netherlands government in exile described in detail how the Germans looted Holland.

The most common method, it said, was simply to confiscate property, especially that owned by public bodies, members of the royal family, Allied sympathizers and Jews.

Sometimes, the Germans forced the sale of property. In numerous cases they made a pretense of legality, as in the case of bonds purchased on the stock exchange or paintings bought at auction.

The catch was, however, that the Germans forced the Dutch to give them the money to make the purchases, either by adding to occupation charges, or by credits provided by the so-called purchases of Dutch guilders with German marks.

In some cases the Germans tried to acquire control of Dutch concerns. In other cases their only object was investment. Sometimes they got foreign currency by selling Dutch property in neutral countries.

Quickly Crocheted For Mother And Baby

7454

by Alice Brooks

You'll find it simple to crochet this lacy bedspread, done in a fluffy stitch. It's fitting for the whole bed and easy for those who just must read in bed! Delight a new mother and make the matching baby jacket, too. Pattern 7454 contains directions for bedjacket and baby sacque; stitches.

To obtain this pattern send twenty cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number.

Alexander Bernard, founded Sitka, Alaska, in 1804, after the massacre by the natives of the inhabitants of an earlier settlement.

A forest of 50,000 rubber trees has just been discovered in Venezuela.

R.C.A.F. Women Get New Uniform

The Royal Canadian Air Force (Women's Division) has a new and streamlined version of its trim blue uniform, and as present ones wear out, they will be replaced by this attractive design. Planned and executed by Canada's foremost fashion authorities, it is practical, becoming, and incidentally saves fabric.

—Most notable change is the cap—a curving, wide-visored model of fabric on felt. The tunic has slimmer lines, fuller upper pockets and patch pockets below; the back is tailored in one piece, with a detachable belt. Kick-pleat skirts are giving way to a style with six flat gores and plenty of swing to the hemline. The greatcoat, with an inverted pleat and half belt at the back, with its lapels flaring higher, and pockets on a diagonal slant, promises greater warmth as well as flattery.

Colour, material, and insignia have not altered their proud Air Force identity. Only one "extra" has been added—a flat shoulder bag of blue leatherette, which, swinging from right shoulder to left side, will more than compensate for the departed pockets.

A Nice Old Gentleman

Story About Vancouver Girl Who Entertained Distinguished Companion

Judith Robinson's periodical, News, published in Toronto, recently printed a story about a Vancouver girl named Linda, who was returning from Victoria by boat several years ago one summer afternoon. She suddenly found the deck deserted by all but herself. Vaguely she wondered why. Then an elderly gentleman passed, and repassed. Presently he caught Linda's eye and smiled. Linda smiled back, and he came over and started a conversation. The rest of the trip they spent together, walking about the deck, sitting to chat, or leaning on the rail looking out to sea. There were a few other lines about, but they avoided Linda and her companion.

When the boat docked at Vancouver Linda and her friend walked down the gang-plank together. She was surprised to find a chauffeur crowd waiting, from which they were roped off. Then the elderly gentleman shook her hand, thanked her for a very enjoyable afternoon, and hurried off surrounded by motor policemen.

The rope barrier was removed, and Linda's sister and friends rushed at her demanding to be told where she'd been all the afternoon.

"Talking to that old gentleman," replied Linda. "A nice old chap."

"Nice old chap," snorted her sister. "That old gentleman is the Duke of Connaught — the Governor-General — and you were supposed to stay down below with the rest of the passengers."

Obtained From Roses

Evergreen Leaves Are Also Valuable Source Of Vitamin C

Wild roses and evergreen leaves are two valuable sources of vitamin C—the anti-scurvy vitamin—D. Hunter and J. Tuba of the Department of Biochemistry of the University of Saskatchewan, in the Canadian Medical Journal. The writers contend that an extraction of vitemin C from the "hips" of the wild rose flower in Alberta alone would provide more than ten times the amount needed to give the entire Canadian population a generous yearly ration of the vitamin.

MAY HAVE THEIR TOAST

So thorough are British measures to save fuel that the Ministry of Food recently asked hotels and restaurants if a prohibition against the making of toast would save fuel. The answer generally was no and thus Britons were assured of toast during the winter.

Going Into Operation

Kentucky Plant Will Soon Be Making Rubber From Grain

It will interest western farmers to know that the first synthetic rubber plant on this continent will go into operation in Kentucky shortly, and that it will turn out 20,000 tons a year from grain alcohol. It will be the first unit of an 80,000-ton plant.

Farmers will be watching to see how the grain alcohol synthetic rubber plant works out. Here in Canada where we have a big surplus of grain for making grain alcohol, we have not adopted the grain alcohol plan for making rubber. We will make our synthetic rubber supply from imported crude oil. Probably under the circumstances that was the proper course to take. If it will get action more quickly it is quite satisfactory that oil should be chosen. But if Canada intends to continue to make synthetic rubber after the war, then it will be better to use home-grown grains than from imported crude oil.

Incidentally, the American rubber controller has given assurance recently that, within a year, rubber will be available for all absolutely necessary purposes. It may be necessary to get the old automobile tires retreaded rather than buying brand new ones, but so long as we can keep our transport system from breaking down altogether our whole war effort will benefit.—Lethbridge Herald.

Future Air Transport

Pioneer Airman Predicts Faster Planes Powered By Wireless

Six-hundred-mile-an-hour planes, powered by electricity transmitted through the air like present-day wireless, are predicted for the post-war era by Harry Bruno, one of America's pioneer airmen.

Bruno believes the end of the war will open a new vista for aviation which will make possible journeys to almost any part of the world within 24 hours or less.

He predicts that air transport development will make villages in the wilds of Tibet closer to Broadway than towns in upstate New York were 10 years ago.

These flights, in Bruno's opinion, will be made in huge stratosphere liners with sealed, oxygen-supplied cabins and appointments rivalling in luxury and comfort those of the Queen Mary and the Normandie.

The utilization of radio-transmitted power for airplane engines he believes is a development which will be achieved within 20 years of the end of the war.

The helicopter, he asserts, will eventually replace the family automobile and glider-flying will take the place of hiking and swimming as the chief sport of the young.

Trains of cargo-carrying gliders, he believes, will take over many long haul shipments now carried by trucks and trains.

Bruno outlines his views on aviation's future and details the air history of the past 30 years in a book, "Wings Over America," just published.

Bruno took his first flight in 1910 and has been in the forefront of aviation through the following years.

Will Do It Again

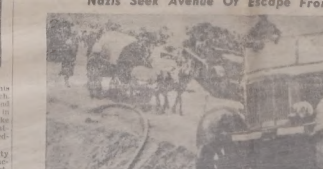
Canadians In Past Played Important Part In African Wastes

Canadian soldiers are in North Africa. They were a mighty force in the Boer War in South Africa. In 1884 Canadian boatmen, Métis and Indians under Lord Wolseley in the Nile expedition for the relief of Gen. Gordon, besieged in Khartoum. So also for many years courageous Canadians have played a prominent part in African warfare.—Toronto Globe and Mail.

A BIG DIFFERENCE

Collier's says giant flywheels in some stabilizing gyroscopes in large ocean liners require nearly three hours to reach their maximum speed of 15 revolutions a second, while the water wheels in some turbines in hydro-electric plants will run up momentum, unless the brakes are applied, for more than twelve hours.

Nazis Seek Avenue Of Escape From Red Army



German and Roumanian troops retreating in the Don area, look dubiously at their best means of escape, a railway right-of-way which had been effectively destroyed by the Russians. The above photo was obtained in London through some neutral source.

British Observers Believe Battle Of The Atlantic Will Reach Highest Peak In Spring

BRITISH observers believe the Battle of the Atlantic would reach its peak in the spring when Germany's intensified mass production is expected to put around 700 U-boats directed by experienced captains, against Allied convoys. These observers say the United Nations must be ready to cope with from 100 to 120 Nazi submarines in the Atlantic, Mediterranean and other seas at the same time.

Churchill Role

His startling resemblance to Winston Churchill found Dudley Fields Malone, noted lawyer and friend of Winston Churchill, enacting the role of the British prime minister at the Hollywood Studio, Hollywood, in the film "Mission to Moscow."

Trouble For Nazis

Serious Shortage Of Steel For Manufacture Of Heavy Arms

The concentrated British air attacks on Germany's great Ruhr military industries have been inspired by reports that Nazi production of heavy arms has declined seriously, reliable quarters reported.

R.A.F. raids on the Ruhr over a period of many months were said to have caused considerable damage to steel works. The air ministry a few months ago reported that bombings already had hurt production at the mammoth Krupp armament works.

Direct damage to German steel works by the R.A.F. was estimated but here resulted in the loss of 1,250,000 tons of Germany's annual steel output, which in 1940 was estimated at 31,250,000 tons.

Information reaching reliable quarters said that the Germans in recent months have suffered heavy setbacks in their supplies of high grade iron ore.

Allied occupation of North Africa cut off all ore Germany previously received from the French colonies. In 1941 this amounted to only 30,000 tons, but during the first seven months of last year it was increased to about 250,000 tons and the potential supply was much higher.

"Germany has no compensation for the loss of these supplies of high grade ore," these quarters said. "In fact the reverse is the case."

They also reported that Germany's imports of Sweden's excellent iron ore fell off considerably. This resulted partly because Swedish ship owners were reluctant to risk their ships in the Baltic and North Sea, and also because Sweden was proving increasingly unwilling to export goods to Germany for which she got little or no credit a credit balance in clearing accounts.

Father Of British Army

Major-General Hay Has Just Celebrated His 96th Birthday

The "Father" of the British army, and probably the oldest general alive in the world, Major General Edward Owen Hay, C.B., of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, has just celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday. General Hay, who was administrative general Southern Command in 1906, and has been a Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery since 1917, still gets about with the vigor of a man thirty years younger.

He was born in the Isle of Wight in October 24, 1846, being the eldest son of Admiral James Hay, who, born in 1798, fought with the Naval Brigade at Bergen-op-Zoom, in the Netherlands, before the Battle of Waterloo. General Hay can clearly remember the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, and watching the Guards embarking for the Crimea, and returning to Portsmouth in a far less happy state.—Brandon Sun.

FIRST GIRL GUIDE

Miss Agnes Baden-Powell, first Girl Guide, celebrated her 84th birthday with a party at the Overseas club in London. She organized and led the first Girl Guide company in 1909, the year the Boy Scout movement was launched by her brother, the late Lord Baden-Powell.

WOMEN ON THE JOB

Response to an advertisement for truck laborers—men or women—by a Baltimore and Ohio Railroad officials at Youngstown something of a jolt. Seventy-five women and only 10 men applied. The men and seven of the women were put to work immediately.

Illiteracy was almost completely eliminated in the Soviet Union in 20 years.

2500

Will Be Overhauled

Frequent overhauling is expected to keep a greater number than that from the sea lanes at one time. Even the depth charges dropped near a submarine by a ship or a plane is often enough to force its return to base for repairs. The vast bulk of this new fleet is said to be 760-tonners. The big 2,000-ton subs won't fit into mass production.

The British point out that 100 or 120 subs, operated by men who know shipping routes, may do "colossal damage." They can also go on those routes and attack in the dark, hiding during the day.

The British public has been warned against any illusions that German sub production has been greatly impaired by Royal Air Force bombs. Nazi shipbuilding has been spread over the occupied countries—making it difficult for the R.A.F. to stem it.

All over Britain arguments rage over the best method to defeat undersea warfare. A school of scientists supported by some navy men, urges faster merchant ships.

Young British naval officers, with knowledge and experience of what can be done with airpower, urge "not faster merchant ships but more escort ships and planes." They point out faster ships take longer to build, are more expensive, and it is a moot question whether or not they could out-run the new 20-knot subs.

These younger men insist Catalina, Liberator or Sunderland planes are the answer. They point out that subs invariably refuse to surface when attacked by aircraft.

They also argue that in 1917 escort ships licked the submarine threat and were available in droves. Escort ships, supported by long-range aircraft, can turn the trick in this war.

Old-Fashioned Winter

Many People Can Remember When Modern Comforts Were Unknown

In the days when winter was winter few Americans knew or were what we should now consider well heated. They were not well aired, either, because they were not tight. A good many people thought that the air which had been good enough for their fathers and grandfathers was good enough for them, and lived in a house with a coal range in the kitchen and a pot-bellied affair in the sitting room during a few months of climate. The temperature near these stoves, at about supper time, would rise as high as 70 or 80 degrees. Thence it would grade down to 50 in the corner by the north window. Bedroom temperature at any time dropped to zero. Sometimes it was zero outside it would be around 32 degrees Fahrenheit inside.

Going to bed was an adventure comparable with exploring the Northwest Passage in a bathing suit. One could warm up a little by shivering, but not much. One explored the lower recesses inch by inch. In the morning the situation was reversed. The bed was then warm, but nothing else was. Not even the kitchen.

Then, too, winters were colder in the old days. Snow came on about the middle of December, and by December 17 the thermometer might fall to 10 above in cities like this, and to that much below in some of the more mendacious suburbs. Everything was more difficult: transportation, getting certain kinds of food, such as beefsteak, bananas and fresh vegetables, getting enough fuel.

The old-fashioned winter, in short, was pretty tough. It is fortunate that we modern softies do not have to face such winters.—New York Times.

Many Have Titles

British Women Are Proving Good Mechanics In War Plants

Titles held by British women in war-work mean nothing to the plants where members of the "privileged class" have become good mechanics. Lady Montagu is a skilled machinist, Lady Ursula Manners works in an aircraft factory, and the Countess Wharncliffe, who inherited an aircraft plant from her husband, worked her way up from the benches and now runs the factory, according to a report from the Office of War Information.

PATRIOTIC TUNES

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit, who starred on Broadway for years, recently started collecting tunes written since the start of World War II. Now they've decided to give up until the war is over. The reason: Too many good tunes are overflowing with nearly 7.00 copies of patriotic sheet music and the war is only three years old.

FOUND IN RUSSIA

Digging through 80 feet of ice Russian scientists uncovered a log stable dating from the Bronze Age containing the well-preserved bodies of 30 horses, saddled and bridled.

Buy War Savings Stamps Regularly.

SAVINGS ARE MADE

By The Conservation Methods Of Packing Of Ammunition

Conservation methods applied to the packaging of ammunition are resulting in an annual savings of some $4,500,000 and in thousands of manhours, as well as diverting critical materials to more essential uses, the munitions department said.

Empty shells, cartridge cases, fuzes, detonations, and other ammunition components must be packed in specially-designed boxes or cylinders before being sent to filling plants; and other containers are needed to transport the filled ammunition. For this work, millions of metal and wooden boxes, cartons, and metal and paper cylinders are used each month.

Now, because of the shortages of tin, rubber, steel, and other critical materials, a number of modifications and substitutions have been successfully carried out by packaging experts in the munitions department.

One type of wooden box requiring 10 board feet of lumber and half a pound of steel nails, formerly was used only once. Under direction of packaging supervisors in ammunition filling plants, these boxes now are used several times, with an estimated annual saving of 2,000,000 boxes and 1,000,000 pounds of steel nails.

Pooling of containers has also reduced costs and kept them moving continually. Changes have been made to enable boxes previously only used once to remain in service indefinitely. Webbing has replaced handles of wooden boxes at an annual saving of 1,200 miles of manila rope. Elimination of rubber grips in conserving 500,000 pounds of rubber a year and replacing rivets by spot welding has made 2,500,000 rivets available for other uses.

Redesigning of a cylinder for large anti-aircraft shells is saving $1,250,000 and 1,750,000 man-hours a year. Another large cartridge container has been changed from cardboard made of scrap newspapers impregnated with asphalt, to containers for fuses, gaines, detonators and other small parts which help propel or explode a shell; were previously made entirely of soldered tin plate. Wherever possible these have been changed to fibre, terneplate and enamelled black iron.

The various changes represent a saving of 3,500,000 pounds of tinplate a year, an amount which is expected to increase as the production of ammunition increases.

As important in war as fighting men are munitions workers are the farmer Beavers who grow the nation's foods. Canada today is supplying not only her own people but also helping feed the United Nations. Canadian consumers can help the farmers who grow Canada's body-building foods by knowing the right foods and eating the right foods.

War Drama

Canadian Soldiers Appear In Screen Play, "Commandos Strike At Dawn"

Theatre-goers who see Columbia's new screen play "Commandos Strike at Dawn", rated as the best picture to come out of this war, will see how Canada's streamlined, hard-hitting Army can perform in battle. Featuring the assault tactics which are taught in the second phase of the training afforded every Canadian soldier, the picture portrays the expert use of rifle bayonet and grenade, Bren and Sten automatic weapons, knives and hand-to-hand fighting. It shows too, the high standard of physical fitness of the Army.

Most of the picture which stars Paul Muni, Sir Cecil Hardwicke, blonde Anna Lee, and Robert Coote, are a Flight Lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Air Force, was filmed on Vancouver Island's fjord-like coastline. Instead of using Hollywood extras to play the various scenes of the exciting battle scenes, Canadian soldiers from nearby training centres took the parts of the Commando raiders as well as the Norwegian "Germans". Canadian sailors and airmen are starred in supporting roles.

As a drama based upon the Nazi oppression of Norway and the determination of small village folk to combat it, "Commandos Strike at Dawn" is graphic. As a first class presentation of how the Canadian Army trains the parts of the Commando raiders as well as the Norwegian "Germans", Canadian sailors and airmen are starred in supporting roles.

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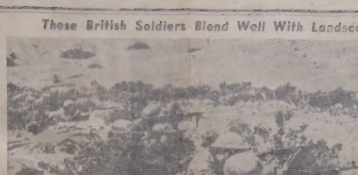
These British Soldiers Blend Well With Landscape



Holding a hilltop in northeast Tunisia, near Mahjur, these British soldiers of the First Army cover no man's land with their machine-guns. British troops have thrown the Nazis out of a strongly-entrenched position in the hills southwest of Bizerte.

Slow-Moving Ships

Are Easy Targets For Submarines And Speedy War Craft

When the total number of ships and cargoes lost by enemy action is given it will be found one of the weaknesses even of the convoy system is the slowness of the progress across oceans. Slow cargo ships are easy targets for fast moving submarines and speedy war craft. The speed of merchant ships is low. Economically, slow boats are necessary for transportation by sea. The cheap slow trader has won out all over the world as a carrier. It has been the great booster for exports and imports to all sea trading nations. The cost of ocean freight had to be low. The slow trader kept it so. The tramp steamer is a common and a boon in many ways in peace. When it comes to war the ship crawling six to seven knots across the Atlantic, harassed for days in succession by submarines of twice the speed or more is in danger to a total convoy. The speedy corvettes, destroyers and sloops are compelled to back up to the slowest of the cargo ships in the convoy. The costly protection cannot save all from the undersea and air enemies just because of the wellloving tramp hulls tagging along at the highly valuable work of transporting war and food supplies over thousands of miles of vulnerable waters.

Of course, faster merchant ships could move than tramps and at the whole time is no object and perhaps we could not in peace times afford speedy carriers, but the cost of protection of the slow poke element in wartime is terrific. The heartrending pace of the convoy is a trial to naval and naval forces and a constant menace to a line of ships at sea. The pilgrim's progress across great wastes is followed by attack after day by devilish enemies. Perhaps our interests will be better served by swifter son carriers and the extra cost taken off the backs of the people, but the workers and the public.

"Lay-offs of this type are avoided wherever possible and have not been frequent," he said. "Nevertheless, such lay-offs have occurred and will inevitably occur in the future."

Changing requirements of the armed forces necessitated changes in the production program which sometimes resulted in lay-offs, Mr. Howe said. In providing initial equipment quickly it was sometimes necessary to create a production capacity in excess of final requirements.

Reloading and lack of shipping space were also at times responsible for slowing down in production. In cases where a new type of production was placed in a plant, there was a slack, change-over period.

REVISED THE SIGN

Signs in all coaches of the Pennsylvania Railroad explain the wartime shortage of railroad cars and conclude: "So if you don't have a seat, we know you will understand." A passenger with a pencil and a sense of humor revised one of them. He black out the "under" in "understand."

NO DOUBT THEY WILL

M. Mygnardsvold, Prime Minister of the Royal Norwegian Government, suggests that by the time United Nations post-war councils get through with them many Germans will be wishing that "during the years immediately preceding the war they had received more butter and fewer cannon."

SMALL PER CENT. SERVE

Two million male persons are committed annually in the United States, according to estimates of the census bureau. About 400,000 persons are arrested for these offenses, 140,000 stand trial, 110,000 are convicted, and 75,000 serve prison terms.

Parks in London now have a new kind of rockery—huge dumps of coal stacked neatly by footpaths where they are to be kept for an emergency, such as necessary use of transport for things other than the movement of coal to London.

Very Old Ruling

Governed Duties Of Poundkeeper When Winnipeg Was Young

The city fathers took down the old book of bylaws and dusted off and tidied up a few of them the other evening, says the Winnipeg Tribune. One ruling laid down brings back memories of the day when Winnipeg was young and near to the soil. It is enacted that cows gathered into the city pound shall not be allowed to go dry, but shall be milked by the poundkeeper, who shall be rewarded with the milk thereof for his pains.

EXACTING HEAVY TOLL

An idea of just what the French are paying Hitler can be gained from the estimate that the money spent for each hour of Nazi occupation in France would support 500, French families of three people each for an entire year.

Waste Fats

The Concerted Drive For Fat Salvage Is Now Gaining Impetus

Homes in towns, villages, and in the country are responding splendidly to the Government's concerted drive for salvage of waste fats and bones for which retail meat dealers have opened their shops as collection depots, according to preliminary reports coming in to National Salvage headquarters.

Farmers who kill animals for their own use are asked to save all waste fats and bones from these and dispose of them through meat markets or other local salvage agencies. The former will pay four to four and a half cents a pound for rendered fats including suet and tallow, and one cent a pound for scrap. Voluntary salvage agencies turn the money obtained over to war charities.

Home soap-making is not encouraged and should be "out" till the war is over since fats are urgently needed for their by-products, chiefly glycerine, so vital to war industries, according to National Salvage authorities.

The word alcohol is derived from the Arabic particle al said kohl, an impalpable powder used in the East for painting eyebrows.

The name Marine comes from an old French word "mario", meaning sea soldier.

India Needs Wheat

Rationing May Be Necessary To Tide Over Food Situation

The food situation in India is causing anxiety and the British government is urgently considering heavy shipments of wheat to tide the country over until April, when spring wheat will be available there, L. C. M. S. Amery, secretary for India, told the House of Commons.

Amery explained that the loss of 1,500,000 tons of rice normally imported from Burma, the failure of the millet crop in some areas and increased demands of the army were pushing prices up and causing shortages.

Hoarding and profiteering is complicating government efforts to equalize supplies in various sections and may make rationing necessary, he said.

PRODUCER IN RESERVE ARMY

Mavor Moore, CBC producer in charge of the Navy-Army-R.C.A.F. program, "Comrades in Arms" (Friday's at 10:15 p.m. E.D.T.), is a member of Canada's Reserve Army. Four eyesight ruled him out of Active Service, but he is doing a big part both in the Reserve and in the production of war-effort programs, including "Our—Canada" and "Comrades in Arms."

Industrial diamonds are being flown from South Africa to America.

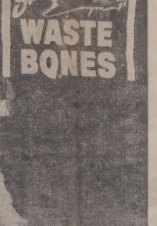
Cannot Be Avoided

Munitions Minister Says Some Lay-Offs In War Plants Inevitable

Lay-offs in some war plants are inevitable and are to be expected to a limited degree in the future, Munitions Minister Howe said in a prepared statement.

Mr. Howe said there appeared to be a lack of understanding of the reasons for lay-offs of war workers and that he felt an explanation was due, both the workers and the public.

Bones To Scrap Gitler



Scrappy, who takes his wartime duties very seriously these days, pauses a minute for the photographer on his daily trip to turn in a bone he's been saving to the local salvage collection depot. He has decided to help National Salvage in their drive for salvage bones and fats in every way possible, and let the fun of burying bones and digging them up again wait until the war is over.

Allies Examine Trapped Axis Warbird

Allied officers are examining a big German plane, captured by Allied troops in North Africa. The craft is a Heinkel H345. Note cannon poking through the nose of the ship. The signal corps caption did not reveal how the plane was captured, nor where in North Africa.

Bones To Scrap Gitler

Not News To Her

Churchill's Daughter Knew In Advance About Americans In Africa

Women can keep secrets, Mrs. Roosevelt has the word of the prime minister of Great Britain for that. She related this story during her visit to Montreal.

After dinner on a recent occasion, Mr. Churchill leaned back and said: "Well, my dears, there's something I feel I can now tell you. In a few minutes it will turn on the wireless and you will hear that American soldiers have landed in Africa."

"I knew that weeks ago," said Sarah, his second daughter, now in the W.A.A.F. "I handled the intelligence between the R.A.F. and the American air force."

Her father exploded: "Why on earth didn't you tell me?"

"Why, father, I didn't know how much you knew."

Prices Are Exorbitant

People In German-Occupied Netherlands Pay High Price For Food

Food prices in the German-occupied Netherlands are exorbitant, with meat and beef drippings $10 a pound and tea and coffee $20 a pound. C. P. Prinsen, interpreter at a prison-of-war camp near Bowmanville, told a service club (Rotary).

Mr. Prinsen said he had gathered his information from two young Netherlanders at present training with the Netherlands army at Guelph, Ont.

Chicory is now being used as a substitute for coffee, he said. The bread is made of tulip bulbs and a mid pea flour and is reasonable at 21 cents a loaf. Eggs are a dollar apiece," he declared.

The Ideal Hostess

Is One Tactful Enough Not To Embarrass A Guest

Well known was the tact of Mrs. Levi P. Morton, wife of the Vice President of the United States. The courteous conduct of Mrs. Morton was quite equal to the tradition of Mrs. Washington's act of setting a teacup to relieve the embarrassment of the guest who had inadvertently broken one of her treasured cups. It is said that Mrs. Morton had a set of exquisitely painted dishes, the work of a noted Paris artist. She observed one of her dinner guests using one of the priceless flimsy squares as a napkin. Mrs. Morton smiled serenely and said, "Such fine dishes are useless unless we know it's the custom to use one another."

The grateful politician accepted the napkin and was apparently unaware of his mistake.

BRITAIN'S WHEAT YIELD

These figures will be startling to Canadian farmers: The average wheat yield per acre in Britain is 32 bushels, with many good farmers getting 50 bushels annually, a large number 50, and the best as high as 80. In the six months ending September 30, 1941, production in England and Wales alone increased by 40,000,000 gallons over the comparable period in 1941.

The Spaniard Coronado in 1540 brought the first cattle and sheep to what is now New Mexico.

Vanilla flavoring is obtained from an orchid, the vanilla planifolia.

Cannot Be Avoided

Munitions Minister Says Some Lay-Offs In War Plants Inevitable

Lay-offs in some war plants are inevitable and are to be expected to a limited degree in the future, Munitions Minister Howe said in a prepared statement.

Mr. Howe said there appeared to be a lack of understanding of the reasons for lay-offs of war workers and that he felt an explanation was due, both the workers and the public.

"Lay-offs of this type are avoided wherever possible and have not been frequent," he said. "Nevertheless, such lay-offs have occurred and will inevitably occur in the future."

Changing requirements of the armed forces necessitated changes in the production program which sometimes resulted in lay-offs, Mr. Howe said. In providing initial equipment quickly it was sometimes necessary to create a production capacity in excess of final requirements.

Reloading and lack of shipping space were also at times responsible for slowing down in production. In cases where a new type of production was placed in a plant, there was a slack, change-over period.

REVISED THE SIGN

Signs in all coaches of the Pennsylvania Railroad explain the wartime shortage of railroad cars and conclude: "So if you don't have a seat, we know you will understand." A passenger with a pencil and a sense of humor revised one of them. He black out the "under" in "understand."

NO DOUBT THEY WILL

M. Mygnardsvold, Prime Minister of the Royal Norwegian Government, suggests that by the time United Nations post-war councils get through with them many Germans will be wishing that "during the years immediately preceding the war they had received more butter and fewer cannon."

SMALL PER CENT. SERVE

Two million male persons are committed annually in the United States, according to estimates of the census bureau. About 400,000 persons are arrested for these offenses, 140,000 stand trial, 110,000 are convicted, and 75,000 serve prison terms.

Parks in London now have a new kind of rockery—huge dumps of coal stacked neatly by footpaths where they are to be kept for an emergency, such as necessary use of transport for things other than the movement of coal to London.

Was Self-Effacing

Story About Abraham Lincoln After The Battle Of Gettysburg

The battle of Gettysburg had just been fought. Lincoln seized an opportunity to end the war by driving hard against Lee's rear in retreat. A swift, daring attack might do it. The commander-in-chief of the army, he ordered General Meade to pursue. A friendly note in the president's handwriting accompanied the instructions.

"The order I enclose is not of record. If you succeed, you need not publish the order. If you fail, publish it. Then, if you succeed, you will have all the credit of the movement. If not, I'll take all the responsibility."

That was Abraham Lincoln, brave, self-effacing, a nobleman in thought and deed.

Will Become Popular

Arctic Route To Britain And Europe Will Be Shortest

People going to the Old Country, after the war, will probably take the Arctic route, since this is not only the quickest, but since aerial development is the safest line of transportation, declared Right Rev. A. L. Fleming, Bishop of the Arctic, in addressing a large gathering at the Kiwanis and Women's Art Association in Toronto. Bishop Fleming stressed the tremendous development in the Arctic since the war broke out.

Pointing out that the Canadian Arctic is vulnerable to enemy attacks from air or sea, he said that "if the war had gone the other way, if Great Britain had not the courage to withstand such terrific onslaughts," the enemy might have come by air and "settled all our disputes."

The United Nations have given various attention to the possibilities of the Arctic, and have edequately taken care of the situation, he assured. While the Arctic is vast, but one way that it is not being well safeguarded."

The shortest route to Great Britain, Europe, Russia and Asia is via the Arctic, he reminded. But the Arctic route was formerly always the most dangerous because of low temperature and no landing fields. This is being rapidly changed.

Rumor Spreading

Loss Of Men And Ships Due To Much Loose Talk

It is no figment of alarmist imagination that ships, cargoes and men have been lost because somebody chattered. Mischievous rumor-spreading with regard to the armed services, the auxiliary services, the war industries, or even such prosaic matters as rationing can do no manner of good and may do very substantial sabotage, indirectly, to the enemy.

It is well that the deliberate liars and slanderers should be brought to justice and fully penalized. A real responsibility also devolves upon the rest of the people. The temptation to divulge "inside" information or to repeat an interesting confidential report may be great.

The tendency to pass along rumors of all sorts is common. It must become the part of personal discipline for all loyal and intelligent citizens to keep a check on their tongues in the matter of anything which might either lead to direct trouble or do harm to military or public morale.—Brantford Expositor.

Remarkable Record

Dutch East Indies Navy Gave Good Account Of Itself

Vice-Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich, Commander-in-Chief of the Navy of the Dutch East Indies, who has arrived in London, has been called "ship-shy Helfrich" by his friends. For in the first 54 days of war Dutch ships and co-operating aircraft sank 54 Japanese vessels.

Admiral Helfrich is an enthusiastic supporter of efficient co-operation between naval air forces and the Navy. At one time, however, he held the view that air-power could not have any great success over ships armed with anti-aircraft guns. He has confessed that he changed his mind as "experience proved him wrong."

He is aggressive, very adaptable and is only 50. He is a native of Java.—London Daily Sketch.

Help For Russia

Britain Providing Lots Of Material And Getting Convoys Through

Russia received 3,000 aircraft and 4,000 tanks from Britain by sea up to Nov. 1 and the Royal navy which pushed convoy after convoy through to Russia's northern ports therefore has "played a vital role" in the present land victories, the British information service said.

Among other materials sent to Russia, the service added, were 20,000 motor vehicles, 600,000 tons of ammunition, food and heavy machinery and 3,000 tons of medical supplies.

Graphite makes certain processed bearings self-lubricating. 2999

LONG WAITING LIST

Nursing Service Does Not Have To Worry About Recruits

They won't talk about themselves —but some of the most heroic work of the war is being done by these crisp young women in blue, the Canadian Army Nursing Sisters.

Little more than a year ago, Nursing Sisters saw Hong Kong fall and now are interned in Japanese camps. Canadian nurses serve in South Africa, helping care for wounded soldiers from North Africa. During the worst months of Britain's aerial blitz, Canadian Nursing Sisters went heroically and calmly about their duties when death fell from night skies. They are on duty in Newfoundland too and in several emergencies have received official service in caring for sick and injured.

The epic of the Canadian nurse is a dramatic tale—to everyone but the nurses themselves. There is nothing glamorous or exciting about the nursing service," says their matron-in-chief, Hilda L. Smellie. Her rank is equivalent to that of lieutenant-colonel in the Army. To Miss Smellie and the hundreds of Nursing Sisters in Canada and overseas the work they do is merely their duty. They spent three years training for it and know that it would be arduous always and dangerous often. "Nurses do not hunger for recognition or publicity," Miss Smellie says.

But they received plenty of publicity after the Dieppe engagement when 100 Canadian nurses have written home telling of the courage and comforting presence of the girls in blue who waited on the English coast for the Canadian wounded to return.

Miss Smellie was cautious about the number of nurses in the Nursing Service of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps. But more than 1,000 of them have been attending overseas continuously as additional units are sent across the Atlantic and more Nursing Sisters are recruited. A large number have been loaned to the South African Government and write back stirring stories of the work they are doing in the African veld. The Nursing Sisters who went to Hong Kong were the first to serve on the battlefronts of that became their prison. The nurses are prisoners, too.

They were the first Canadian women admitted to war uniform—and as long ago as 1900 they were recognized as army officers and given equivalent rank. The nursing service is one service that isn't worrying about recruits. There are long lists impatiently waiting to don the mid-blue uniform and flowing cape.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Angel Orfanidis, a Greek resident of Punta Arenas, Chile, has made 25 flying suits and donated them to airmen in England.

Herbert Morrison, minister of home security, announced plans to relax the blackout in London a little, but Piccadilly will not become a great white way again.

The King's head coach man, Frederick Mould, 84, custodian of the famous Windsor "greys" has retired on pension after 38 years in the royal service.

Police pulled off a neat double play when they discovered an automobile, reported stolen a few hours earlier, parked in front of a service station. Inside they found a safe, stolen from the service station.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has turned over to U.S. treasury the $174,588.62 in cash seized with the eight Nazi saboteurs arrested last June shortly after they landed from German submarines.

Under direction of the ministry of war transport a British firm has produced an automobile gas plant by which a motor car operates by burning sawdust ospreating a car 20 miles at a cost of two pence.

Capt. Oliver Lyttleton, production minister, told the British House of Commons that 1943 would be the peak year of British war production and that the total labor force employed in munitions would considerably exceed the 1942 figure.

Foreign Restaurants

One Run By Pole In London Popular With Dominion Troops

Dominion troops enjoying a few days' leave in London make a habit of visiting in turn all the foreign restaurants they can find in the West End, says a London writer. What they like is to visit the new places started by the Allies which have become the recognized social meeting places of Russians, Czechs, Poles, Greeks, and all the different races the war has brought to London. Of them all the Polish restaurant is probably the most popular. It is run by a man who, before the war, owned several restaurants at the principal beauty spots in the Carpathians. Since he entered for the tourist traffic he is quite modern and up to date and some of his present overseas patrons would be surprised if they were able to compare his very modern cuisine with some of the places the traveller used to come across in remote Polish villages. Or any traveller in Poland knows, it is quite a common thing when one gets away from the big towns to have a substantial meal of three or four courses all served on the same plate and with the same knife and fork, says the writer. He states that he has even partaken of dinner where there was no knife or fork at all. They just ate with their fingers as Mary Queen of Scots, Bluff King Hal, and others were wont to do in England's rough island story.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

JANUARY 31

JESUS THE BREAD OF LIFE

Golden text: Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life. John 6:35.
Lesson: John 6.
Devotional reading: Psalm 63:1-8.

Explanations and Comments

The Feeding of the Five Thousand. John 6:1-14. Jesus is the Source of life—Bk 41 The thought at the close of the fifth chapter of John: Jesus is the Sustainer of life is the thought of the sixth chapter.

One day Jesus crossed over to the eastern side of the Sea of Galilee, hoping to have a quiet time with his disciples on the blade there. But a crowd of people, Galileans on their way to the Passover at Jerusalem, drawn by the report of Jesus' power over disease, followed on foot around the northern end of the lake to meet him. Seeing the on-coming crowd, Jesus turned to Philip and asked him where bread could be bought for them all. Jesus was only testing Philip, for he had already planned what to do. John informs us. Philip was a practical man of affairs and he made a hasty calculation: It would take at least two hundred shillings' worth of bread, he declared, to give everyone even a little. The margin of our Revised Version explains that the Greek word denarius, later denarius, translated shilling, "denarius" coin worth about 17 cents in our money. One denarius was the pay for a day's labor.

Andrew, the brother of Peter, remarked that there was a lad among them who had five barley loaves and two fishes—"but what are they among so many?" he exclaimed. The emphasis lies upon the little word **but**. He saw the poverty of the visible supply; he failed to see the richness of the invisible Power.

At Jesus' direction, the people sat down on the grass, to the number of 5000 men besides woman and children according to Mt. 14:21. They sat in companies of fifties, that the distribution might be quickly made. Taking the barley loaves in his hands, Jesus offered thanks, probably he repeated the customary blessing, "Blessed art thou, Jehovah our God, King of the earth, who causest bread to come forth from the earth."

Jesus distributed the loaves and the fishes till all were supplied; then he said to his disciples, "Gather up the broken pieces which remain over, that nothing be lost." He would not approve of any waste as war formerly to be seen in our households. And they filled twelve baskets therewith.

The people who witnessed "the sign" said, "This is in truth the prophet that cometh into the world."

An amphibian plane in military slang is often called a "duck".

"Flying Comrades Of The Skies"

—R.C.A.F. Official Photo.

Five R.C.A.F. aircrew lads at an Eastern Canadian Port proudly wearing the wings which entitle them to be called "Flying Comrades of the Skies", give a few tips on flying to Anna Neagle, British screen and stage star, before boarding transport ships which carried them safely to Great Britain. Left to right: Sgt. R. L. Sanderson, Air Bomber, from Ratow, Sask.; Sgt. J. V. Russell, Pilot, from Speers, Sask.; Sgt. A. F. Birkbeck, Air Gunner, from Welwyn, Sask.; Sgt. J. A. Wise, Observer, from Vancouver, B.C. (104 10th Ave.); Sgt. J. H. Bambridge, Air Gunner, from Waskada, Manitoba.

Signs Economic Pact

Axis Plans Collaboration "After Victorious Termination Of War"

A Berlin radio broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said Germany, Japan, and Italy signed an economic co-operation pact to utilize "each in his own economic sphere," their resources for "totalitarian warfare against common enemies," and also as the basis for permanent collaboration "after a victorious termination of the war."

The agreement, to run concurrently with the 10-year military assistance pact of Sept. 27, 1940, was signed at Hitler's headquarters by Nazi Foreign Minister Ribbentrop and the Japanese ambassador, Hiroshi Oshima, the broadcast said.

An identical pact was signed by Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano and the Japanese charge d'affaires, Shunichi Kase.

Since Axis countries have no present means of effectively exchanging goods because of the Allied blockade, the pact's actual application rests on the supposition of an Axis victory.

AUTHOR MAKES REPLY

Alexander Dumas could never understand why writers and actors should be called upon to perform gratuitously at parties they attended.

One night at a dinner at Madam Autterson's, the great French author was sitting next to a famous general, when his hostess whispered to him, "Why do you not tell the general some of your witty stories?"

"Mon Dieu, madame," replied Dumas in suave tones, "every man to his own trade. I was just waiting for the general to fire on a cannon."

TOO BIG AN ORDER

The British Air Ministry and the War Office say they can fit airmen or soldiers with boots no matter what size, but the Admiralty was stuck by a recruit who wore size 13 and he was sent out to buy his own.

The most alarming feature of a butter shortage has just come home to many; no butter, no pastry; no pastry, no pie; no pie—nothing.

"I'd have invited you . . . , but I only had two seats."

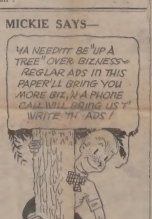
A Tough Life

United States Wartime Restrictions Are Being Felt

John Q. American is awakened by an alarm with a frog in its throat. He'd like to throw it out, but knows he must put up with it for duration. Turning on radio, he's cheered by newscast of Jap defeat, until static reminds him his radio is dying of old age. With a blankety-blank, our hero throws back sheet that's getting thin, blanket that is innocent of wool, rises from his pillow that never housed a feather. He turns on a leaky shower with a squeaky faucet—that woman plumber wasn't so good—and tries to work up a lather with a thin bar of soybean soap. That's us—U.S.—in wartime. But cheer up, there's more —and worse—to come!—(John Q. American—1943 Model, Eagle Magazine.

Our word "mesne" comes from the Latin "minuere", meaning "to diminish".

MICKIE SAYS—



LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher

Health League of Canada presents TOPICS OF VITAL INTEREST

HAZARDS OF THE HOME

"Make Your Home Safe, an article in a recent issue of "Hygeia", provides warning and advice for the careless home-owner who disregards hazards which exist in his home, may find himself a hospital patient as the result of an accident.

The more obvious dangers such as loaded firearms, toys strewn around the floors and on stairways, bottles of poison not properly labelled; sharp-edged implements and matches within reach of children, are readily recognized, says the article, but other less noticeable contributing causes of accidents within the home also require attention.

Stairways should be ample in width and constructed with a proper consideration for the horizontal as well as the vertical spatial relations. A nine to 11 foot step to the article, does not fit well on a 7-inch tread. Wide, shallow treads are easier on both the muscles and the heart.

Open drawers should never be used as a step-ladder in reaching for a dish on the top shelf. It is pointed out, and chairs and tables should not be used as substitutes for step-ladders.

Super-waxed floors are a potential danger, too, it states, and rugs should be kept in good repair to avoid the possibility of catching the feet on frayed borders, etc. The wearing of soft bedroom slippers and old, broken-down shoes, no matter how comfortable they may be, may result in a bad or sprained ankle. Never run up and down stairs in loose slippers, for it may mean a nasty fall.

Rubber mats should be used in bathtubs, declares the article, and a handle provided for the hand to grasp firmly. Gas heaters and radiators are known to be leaky should not be used. Electric cords should not be pulled from sockets with the current still turned on, and electrical appliances should not be used if they have a defective wiring.

Included in the list of things to avoid are the removing of slivers with unsterilized needles, and the treating of corns and calluses with knives and scissors; both contributing causes of dangerous infection.

A Canadian Shrine

Many Canadians Buried In Little Cemetery On Estate

The Astor estate on the Thames, Cliveden, as it is best known, has been turned over to the British Government. It will always be a shrine for Canadians for close by the river and not far from the palatial mansion, is a little cemetery where rest many Canadians, who died in the hospital on the estate during the last war. The cemetery was originally an Italian garden with a fountain at one beside it. A Lethbridge boy, Clarence Sherlock, and member of an early Lethbridge family, reads Italian and the pioneer Lethbridge physician and surgeon, Dr. Mewburn, was in charge of the Astor-owned war hospital in the Great War. No Canadian on a visit to England should fail to go to Cliveden. Apart from its great natural beauty, it is the abode of brave Canadian soldiers and they rest in as a glorious a spot as there is in all Britain.—Lethbridge Herald.

CHANGED THEIR MINDS

London Answers says the Germans have ordered all copies of Shakespeare's works to be pulped. Before the war they acclaimed him as a true Aryan dramatist, but now, as a humorist puts it, they've discovered he isn't really Hitlerature.

JUST DISAPPEARED

Chicago police have been looking for a two-car garage. Known facts in the mystery are: The garage was in its proper place December 29, but was gone when a carpenter went out to do some work on it December 30. Nobody saw it disappear.

QUIET MINDS

Robert Louis Stevenson said quiet minds cannot be perplexed or frightened, but go on in fortune or misfortune at their own private pace, like a clock during a thunderstorm.

Wood pulp has recently been adapted for the manufacture of smokeless powder.

Argentina produced 9,000,000 tons of corn last season. 2200

SEA HEROES GRANTED AWARDS

The official publication of the British Government, The London Gazette contains citations of awards approved by His Majesty the King for gallantry at sea made to Captain P. A. Kelly, at the time Chief Officer of the S.S. "Lady Hawkins," Canadian National Steamships, and three crewmen, Robert Clayton, Hanlaport, N.S., third wireless officer; Charles Bolivar, able seaman, Upper La Have, N.S., and William Burton, carpenter, Hamilton, Ont. (shown left to right, above). They were commended for their courage and resourcefulness during the voyage of the lifeboat so skillfully navigated by Captain Kelly after the sinking of the Lady Hawkins by an enemy submarine last year.

In naming Captain Kelly, of Halifax, N.S., to be a "member of the civil division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire," The London Gazette records that "the ship sailing alone was attacked by a U-boat in the Atlantic. The Chief Officer after getting his own boat away stayed on board trying to get other boats away. Just before the ship sank he swam to his own boat and took charge. It was overcrowded with 76 survivors. After four days they were picked up. Part of the time the boat met with heavy weather and to steer an overladen boat with an oar replacing the lost rudder called for good seamanship.

"The Chief Officer showed sterling qualities of leadership throughout and his cheerfulness sustained the spirits of all in the boat.

High Credit Rating

United States Insurance Companies Increase Investments In Canadian Bonds

An indication, not only of our high credit rating but of faith in this country's future, lies in the fact that United States insurance companies have increased their investment in Canadian bonds. In 1941 that investment amounted to $140,000,000; last year it was increased to $158,000,000, a substantial advance at a time when large investors adopt conservative policies and carefully examine the standing of corporations and governments offering securities to the public.—Montreal Star.

Farmers Sell Land

Shipbuilding And War Industries Have Absorbed All Available Help

C. E. Christensen of Vancouver, general manager of the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, Limited, said that the drain of dairy farm workers in B.C. munitions and shipbuilding plants had resulted in the marketing of 6,000 dairy cattle in B.C. November.

He believed this would increase the coast demand for Alberta butter.

"Cattle are being sold because farm help is being diverted to shipbuilding and other war industries," he said. "Some farmers have even sold out their farms and taken up war work."

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Pattern 4246 is available in sizes small (32-34), medium (36-38), large (40-42). Small size, view A, takes 2⅓ yards 35-inch; view B, 1½ yards 35-inch; ⅝ yard contrast.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson

ANSWER: Wrong. Hail is formed by droplets of water being carried upward to freezing height by rising drafts of warm air.

REG'LAR FELLERS—*A Neat Job*

BY GENE BYRNES

NOW WE RECOMMEND ALL-BRAN TO ALL OUR FRIENDS

Says Mrs. Joseph Pare, Montreal, Quebec: "I find KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN much more satisfactory than pills or powders. Now all our family suffered from constipation. Our friends suggested pills and powders, but relief was only temporary. Now we eat ALL-BRAN regularly and recommend it to our friends."

Instead of waiting until you suffer and then dosing yourself with harsh purgatives, try ALL-BRAN's delicious way. To correct the cause of constipation due to the lack of "bulk" in the diet, eat ALL-BRAN. Eat it daily and drink plenty of water. ALL-BRAN is not a drug. It doesn't work like a cathartic; it takes time. ALL-BRAN is sold at your grocer's in two convenient sized packages; at restaurants in individual serving packages. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.

SANDS OF HAZARD

By J. B. RYAN

CHAPTER IV.

JACK STOREY returned to the desk of Captain Lebeau. "What is it now, monsieur?" he asked irritably.

"I had expected to be finished with your case by this time," smiled Lebeau, "but I did not really expect that girl to be Annette Fournier." He cleared his throat. "Now, suppose you tell me about that street brawl. Who killed that man?"

To deny the charge would be to shift the blame to Annette, giving the authorities the excuse they needed to sent her to the guillotine. So Jack Storey said, "I shot him, sir."

Captain Lebeau listened to the story that followed. The meeting with Andre Ribott, and the warning given Storey by Annette; how Mohammed ibn Mulai Storey had been attacked by Ismeddin and his cutthroats.

"Why shouldn't Monsieur Ribott wish you harm?"

"I do not know," admitted Storey. "Unless it is the fact that I got in the way to Libya. If Ribott is the German agent Karl Fournier suspected he would be headed in the same direction. Perhaps he feared that I would encounter him on the desert, realize his designs and report him to the French authorities. That is the only motive I can think of."

"It might remains to be proven that Ribott is not what he claims," the captain reminded tartly. "I fear, Monsieur, that you have not been truthful than Mademoiselle Annette. My men checked up on your movements last night. No one in the cafe of Amar ben Yusuf remembers seeing either Monsieur Ribott or Sheik Ismeddin there. There was, however, one Jack Storey in the cafe—a free-house with whom you quarreled and whom you followed out into the street. A score of witnesses, Monsieur, have sworn that this is true."

Jack Storey had not considered the possibility of a frame-up. Either the henchmen of Sadik had deliberately falsely though fear of the redoubtable Sheik Andre Ribott, acting to delay the man who might expose him—now that the attempt to kill Jack Storey had failed—had bribed everyone from Amar ben Yusuf down.

Captain Lebeau spoke to the officer behind Storey. "Bring in Sheik Ismeddin, and Storey's witnesses. Line up at this indication that the Berber chieftain is about to confront him."

ISMEDDIN the Lawless, Sheik el Kahiri bowed to the seated captain and then his arrogant eyes fell on Storey. "This man is mine, Sidi el Kouri! Surrendered by treachery!"

"Patience, O Sheik!" said Lebeau. "This is a French court, and French law—"

"I know only one law!" Ismeddin cut in, "the law of the desert! I demand redress for the death of Mustafa in the name of my tribe."

"Sidi Storey has killed the sheik of Mustafa. It is my duty to punish him. The people of the Kahiri will accept my decision, but you, Ismeddin, are a Berber, distrustful of the ways of the French. However, I am well acquainted with Islamic law. Would you accept my judgment here on those grounds?"

The Kahiri shook nodded, but his eyes remained filled with suspicion and distrust.

"Sidi Storey regrets the death of Mustafa," said Lebeau. "It seems that he instituted such fire only after To you, Sheik el Kahiri, in lieu of Mustafa's next of kin. Sidi Storey should make amends, according to Mohammeden law. In the baggage of Sidi Storey is the wealth obtained from the sale of his sheep. Name the price, O Ismeddin, of Mustafa's life, and forget the blood that has been spilled between the Kahiri and Sidi Storey."

"The proposal is in accord with the law of the Prophet," muttered Ismeddin. And if Sheik of the Kahiri, reject the offer in the name of Azouh, the father of Mustafa, I shall be there bound up. "And now, Sidi el Kouri, I am in keeping with the agreement you have invoked, you will turn this man over to the Kahiri for justice."

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LEBEAU was taken aback; he had not expected the convicted Berber to submit so easily. "It is the law! The captain drummed his fingers on the desk impatiently. "I must call him in—one for you to wreak vengeance on Ribott. There are a few formalities that must be complied with before he leaves the prison."

Jack Storey's face darkened, his hand touched the sheathed knife on the left side of his belt. "That you would deny me this man?"

"Not at all, Monsieur, but I am not yet through with this prisoner," said Lebeau evenly. "That is for me to say." He rose. "I shall be back on the desk. "That will be all, Sheik Ismeddin."

For a moment the Arab remained motionless like a volcano poised for eruption. The guard moved his rifle significantly and the desert chief reached down to his belt for the hilt and shaft of the knife. He bowed stiff and formally to the dismissal and strode toward the door.

He paused in the doorway. "By Allah, O Sidi Storey," he snarled, "though you lock this man up until the Judgment Day, I shall remain in Ain Saffa until you turn him out into the desert!"

His footsteps fehded in the corridor. And Lebeau smiled grimly at Jack Storey. "I am afraid you are doing you a favor by keeping you under guard, Monsieur. Otherwise I can keep you alive now until I get you to Bakra." He glanced at the waiting guard. "Take Monsieur Storey to his cell."

Before the officer could respond to the order, a distant door slammed and footsteps sounded in the hall once more. Instantly, the soldier crouched, clicking the bolt of his rifle, and Lebeau, equally convinced that the mad Ismeddin was returning in force to take by violence the man he had escaped from his desk to the side of the guard, his automatic in his hand.

Into the room stepped two turbaned Moslems carrying together and followed by a fat, white man. The third man carried a knife and a gun in his belts, and all of the three weapons so openly displayed. Lebeau and Storey stared, then relaxed as those weapons! If any of you come a step closer, we'll blow your heads off."

The trio halted, but the man with the knife and gun made no move to relinquish his arms.

The fat man grey strode toward the desk as the Frenchman was aiming his automatic. "These men are Sidi el Kahiri." This is Mohammed ibn Mulai—the man who came to Ain Saffa with me."

THE shepherd grinned widely. "I hope I am not late, Sidi Storey." He bowed to Lebeau. "I trust I was able time for me to convince Amar ben Yusuf and Kakri, his waiter, that I had nothing to gain by the death of Mustafa in the name of my tribe."

"Sidi Storey is the murderer of Mustafa. It is my duty to punish him. The people of the Kahiri will accept my decision, but you, Ismeddin, are a Berber, distrustful of the ways of the French. However, I am well acquainted with Islamic law. Would you accept my judgment here on those grounds?"

The Kahiri shook nodded, but his eyes remained filled with suspicion and distrust.

"Sidi Storey regrets the death of Mustafa," said Lebeau. "It seems that he instituted such fire only after To you, Sheik el Kahiri, in lieu of Mustafa's next of kin, Sidi Storey should make amends, according to Mohammeden law. In the baggage of Sidi Storey is the wealth obtained from the sale of his sheep. Name the price, O Ismeddin, of Mustafa's life, and forget the blood that has been spilled between the Kahiri and Sidi Storey."

"The proposal is in accord with the law of the Prophet," muttered Ismeddin. And if Sheik of the Kahiri, reject the offer in the name of Azouh, the father of Mustafa, I shall be there bound up. "And now, Sidi el Kouri, I am in keeping with the agreement you have invoked, you will turn this man over to the Kahiri for justice."

"I do not know," admitted Storey. "Unless it is the fact that I got in the way to Libya. If Ribott is the German agent Karl Fournier suspected he would be headed in the same direction. Perhaps he feared that I would encounter him on the desert, realize his designs and report him to the French authorities. That is the only motive I can think of."

"It might remains to be proven that Ribott is not what he claims," the captain reminded tartly. "I fear, Monsieur, that you have not been truthful than Mademoiselle Annette. My men checked up on your movements last night. No one in the cafe of Amar ben Yusuf remembers seeing either Monsieur Ribott or Sheik Ismeddin there. There was, however, one Jack Storey in the cafe—a free-house with whom you quarreled and whom you followed out into the street. A score of witnesses, Monsieur, have sworn that this is true."

Jack Storey had not considered the possibility of a frame-up. Either the henchmen of Sadik had deliberately falsely though fear of the redoubtable Sheik Andre Ribott, acting to delay the man who might expose him—now that the attempt to kill Jack Storey had failed—had bribed everyone from Amar ben Yusuf down.

Captain Lebeau spoke to the officer behind Storey. "Bring in Sheik Ismeddin, and Storey's witnesses. Line up at this indication that the Berber chieftain is about to confront him."

"Stand where you are! Lay down those weapons! If any of you come a step closer, we'll blow your heads off."

The trio halted, but the man with the knife and gun made no move to relinquish his arms.

The fat man grey strode toward the desk as the Frenchman was aiming his automatic. "These men are Sidi el Kahiri." This is Mohammed ibn Mulai—the man who came to Ain Saffa with me."

"Patience, O Sheik!" said Lebeau. "This is a French court, and French law—"

"I know only one law!" Ismeddin cut in, "the law of the desert! I demand redress for the death of Mustafa in the name of my tribe."

"Sidi Storey has killed the sheik of Mustafa. It is my duty to punish him. The people of the Kahiri will accept my decision, but you, Ismeddin, are a Berber, distrustful of the ways of the French. However, I am well acquainted with Islamic law. Would you accept my judgment here on those grounds?"

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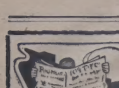
Captain Lebeau spoke to the officer behind Storey. "Bring in Sheik Ismeddin, and Storey's witnesses. Line up at this indication that the Berber chieftain is about to confront him."

ISMEDDIN the Lawless, Sheik el Kahiri bowed to the seated captain and then his arrogant eyes fell on Storey. "This man is mine, Sidi el Kouri! Surrendered by treachery!"



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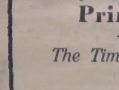

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Our Flour is always reliable. It is manufactured from wheat grown in your own district, and ground in your own town.

Patronize your own Flour Mill

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Farmers are solicited to bring in their wheat in exchange for flour, at the usual rates.

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Self-Rising Flour

For Pancakes and Muffins

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Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

Rev. T. TAYLOR, Minister.

Sunday School	10.30 a.m.
Evening Worship	7.30 p.m.
And on Alternate Sundays:	
Craigmyle	11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills	2.00 p.m.
Michichi	3.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Supt., Mr. S. J. McEwen.

Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By J. Oliver, Alberta Pool Elevator)

TUESDAY, January 26, 1943.

Wheat (Red Spring)–	
No. 1 Northern	.00
No. 2 Northern	.00
No. 3 Northern	.00
No. 4	.00
No. 5	.00
No. 6	.00
Feed	.00
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 C.W.	.00
2 C.W.	.00
3 C.W.	.00
Oats–	
2 C.W.	39¾
Ex. 3 C.W.	34¾
3 C.W.	34¾
No. 1 feed	34¾
1 feed	33¾
2 feed	32¾
3 feed	31¾
Barley—	
No 2 C.W. 6 row	49¼
No. 3 C.W. 6 row	44¼
1 feed	45¼
2 feed	43¼
3 feed	41¼
Rye	
2 C.W.	40¾
3 C.W.	40¾
4 C.W.	40¾
Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—	
Fort William	.00

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

No. 1 Northern	73
No. 2 Northern	70
No. 3 Northern	66¾
No. 4 Northern	61
No. 5 Wheat	59
No. 6 Wheat	55
Feed Wheat	51

Discount for tough (2, 3, 4), 4 cents. All other grades, 2 cents.

W. H. SPADY, D.C., Ph. C.

CHIROPRACTOR

Graduate of P.S.C. and Bremer C.C. Neuro-chiropractor and X-Ray

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WILLIAM A. LOW, LL.B.,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY

410 Lancaster Building, Calgary, Alta.

Telephone M2611

Will be at the QUEEN'S HOTEL at Delia, every Saturday.

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVCS

Jos. McMillan, .. Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first line bold or large, extra lines 10c. per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 10c per line first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display advertising and Local advertising rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1943

THE WRITING ON THE WALL

Coupled with what amounts to a series of disastrous defeats, both on the Russian front and in North Africa, the announcement from Casablanca that only "unconditional surrender" by the Axis powers will be acceptable to the United States and Great Britain, must come with as great a shock to the German people as did the handwriting on the wall to those gathered at Belshazzar's feast.

Of the king of Babylon, it is told in Daniel V, that: "All people, nations and languages, trembled and feared before him: whom he would, he slew; and whom he would, he kept alive; whom he would, he set up; and whom he would, he put down." This ancient portrayal of the father of Belshazzar perfectly describes the character of Adolf Hitler, and that retribution will overtake the leaders of the German people even in the event of the disappearance of Hitler, is no less certain than that outlined in the bible story.

Nevertheless, it is quite unlikely that the Fuehrer regards with any alarm the pronouncement of the Allied leaders. At present they are merely words, remaining still to be translated into deeds. Yet the implications are ominous, and for those who realize the immense resources and courage of the two major nations involved, there is little need of wise men to divine their full significance.

PULL TOGETHER, CANADA!

Our fighting men need to know that a new world is actually being built now. That world does not wait for the paper plans of some commission or even for some great leader. We claim to be a free people, and that new world order cannot be imposed on us from the top. It has to come from us. How?

Our task is not only to defeat dictators but to cure dictatorships. Dictatorship, with all its train of force, fear and class and racial hatred, happen simply when people will not govern themselves—when they will not work or will not pull together. Where teamwork stops dictatorship has to begin. And teamwork means that all the time we have to be changing our attitudes and ways of doing things so as to be able to pull together with the other fellow. Prejudice and laziness and jealousy are the commonest kinds of grit in the wheels of teamwork, and the lubricant most commonly needed is admitting you're wrong and saying you're sorry.

The world is waiting to see what alternative we have to offer to an order based on racial or class hatred, and whether it actually works well enough to produce the weapons of war at full capacity, and after the war to provide every man with a job and a sense of his purpose and importance. That alternative has to be produced by the ordinary people of our democracies, and will be produced if we pull together. "Pull Together Canada" is not only the name of a highly successful revue which has helped to bring management and labor and conflicting interests together wherever it has gone. It is, as "The Halifax Chronicle" stated in a recent editorial, "a battle cry for the wider cause which is Canada itself". It is a programme for every Canadian to adopt.

—"Pull Together Canada" Press Service.

Local and District

Alex. Dmytruk left by train for Calgary on Tuesday morning of this week. . . .

W. A. Low, of Calgary, was a business visitor in Delia on Saturday last.

• • •

Wm. Gibson motored to Calgary at the beginning of last week and returned on Saturday.

• • •

Stanley Larson, who went to Edmonton for work, has returned to Delia having been unable to secure suitable occupation.

• • •

Robert Smythe, of Craigmyle, was spending a few days in Calgary last week, engaged with business matters.

• • •

Following the blizzard of last week, the temperature fell to the lowest level since 1911 in the Delia district. On Thursday morning, January 21st, it was 53 degrees below zero on the thermometer located at the C.N.R. depot. Some relief from this extreme cold weather has since been experienced, but all business has been slowed down for the past week.

RADIO

The following are among the high lights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, January 28, 29, 30, and 31. All times mentioned are Mountain Darlight Time.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28

6:05 p.m. Voice of Victor.
7:00 " Bing Crosby Music Hall.
8:00 " CBC National News.
9:00 " BBC News Rest.
9:30 " Stag Party.
10:00 " Songs of Empire.
11:00 " CBC News.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29

6:05 p.m. Variety Show.
7:00 " Waltz Time.
7:30 " Canadian Theatre of the Air.
8:00 " CBC National News.
9:00 " BBC News Rest.
9:15 " Drama.
10:30 " Sophisticated Strings.
11:15 " Dance Orchestra.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30

6:05 p.m. Canada Unexcelled.
7:05 " N. H. L. Hockey.
9:30 " Dance Orchestra.
9:00 " Red River Barn Dance.
10:00 " Over Here.
10:30 " Over Here (alternate).
11:00 " CBC News.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 31

6:00 p.m. Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy.
7:00 " The Army Show.
7:30 " Album of Familiar Music.
7:30 " Fred Allen (alternate).
8:30 " The Wishing Well.
10:00 " Give Me Today.
10:30 " Vesper Hour.
11:00 " CBC News.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

By H. G. L. STRANGE
Director, Research Dept., Searle Grain Co., Ltd.

The Chances For Another High Yield

What are the chances for another high yield per acre of wheat in Alberta coming year? Many are asking this question.

I have examined carefully the record's and I find that in the past fifty seven years there have been five years each of high yields per acre that were followed by low yields: 1885, 1895, 1909, 1915 and 1925, but that there have also been five years of high yields which were each succeeded by another year of high yield: 1890, 1904, 1905, 1911 and 1927.

So five occasions, therefore, a high yield per acre has been followed by a low yield, and on five occasions a high yield per acre has been followed by still another high yield; but there has been only one period where three high yields in succession occurred: 1911, 1912 and 1913.

I note, however, that every high yield that has occurred in the West in fifty-seven years has been the result of better than average rainfall. It seems, therefore, that whether we have a high or low yield per acre this coming crop will depend mainly upon whether the rain that falls during this coming summer is better than average or less than average. It is to be noted, however, that next year's crop will start in with slightly higher reserves of moisture in the soil than the average.

Pigs Cannot Digest Fibre

Oats which were frozen before reaching maturity do not make a satisfactory feed for pigs, as they are light in weight and high in fibre content. Pigs are only able to digest up to two per cent fibre in contrast to horses which can digest up to 50 per cent fibre. There is entirely too much fibre in light-weight frosted oats.

Sifted oat chop, that is with hulls removed, is excellent for weaning pigs, and may be fed with barley or wheat to older pigs.

Stockyard Sales

During 1943 a total of 229,886 head of livestock were sold through the Calgary stockyards, the value being $10,738,036. Marketings of livestock through the Edmonton public stockyards in 1942 were valued at $6,105,850.

Honor Roll

List of Those Enlisted In The Armed Forces From This District

Allen, Mrs. R. F.		Lane, Ross	
Almond, Jas. ..		Little	
Almond, Peter		Long, Ross	
Bertsch, B.		Marlin, Jimmy	
Bertsch, W.		Morrison, Billy	
Bertsch, Geo.		Morrison, Harry	
Billings, Arnold		Morrison, Fred	
Burgess, J.		Morrison, Doug.	
Brunner, H.		Morrison, M. M.	
Brunner, Alfred, M.		Middleton, M.	
Battle, Robt.		Mossop, Wm.	
Burke, Norman		Mortimer, L.	
Berg, Matt.		Marshall, A.	
Berg, Doug.		Marshall, N. J.	
Ball, Harry		Marshall, Fred.	
Berg, Robt.		Marshall, T. A.	
Curtis, Wm. (sen.)		Miles, Horn.	
Curtis, Jos		Miles, Harold	
Curtis, Billy		McKay, Jas.	
Dawe, J.		McMurchie, J.	
Cook, Gordon L.		McLaren, Alex.	
Church, W. A.		McCully, Jack B.	
Digiaco, L.		Mittlestead, N.	
Dack, David		McKee, B. W.	
Dack, Philip		McAuliffe, Tom	
Dmytruk, Mike		McMillan, Harry	
Dmytruk, Andrew		Newman, W.	
Dodds, Nicholas		Naffin, Alex.	
Elliott, Dorothy		Nicholl, Wm.	
Edmonson, Bert.		Olsen, P.	
Edwards, W.		Olsen, Joe	
Edwards, Alan		Porter, F.	
Edwards, Harris		Porter, R.	
Edgley, Gordon		Porter, J.	
Farquharson, Geo.		Pierce, Tom	
Farquharson, R.H.		Peterson, Van	
Fridley, Wm.		Pallar, Stewart	
Fridley, H.		Pearce, Doris	
Fletcher, R.		Peterson, James	
Fletcher, L.		Peterson, Olaf	
Fletcher, H.		Pifer, Homar	
Farwell, Russell		Pifer, Roy	
Ferris, Jack		Ringer, Henry	
Fitzsimmons, Norman A.		Ringer, William	
Gunong, Ken.		Reid, Emerson	
Gesuit, Tom		Ringer, Laurie	
Galer, Nick		Ripper, Frank	
Gordon, Arthur B.		Ripper, Rosemary	
Godwin, Mrs. A.		Ross, G.	
		Reith, Gilbert	
Hubbard, L.		Simpson, Allan	
Hubbard, Jim		Simpson, Jimmy	
Hamilton, G.		Spencer, K.	
Hamilton, M.		Smith, G.	
Hay, T. C.		Smith, Geo.	
Humphrey, T.		Smith, Jas.	
Hodgson, F.		Smith, R.	
Harsch, Fred		Steele, Lionel	
Hall, Wm.		Sinclair, H.	
Hartman, John		Sinclair, L. D.	
Harding, R.		Swanson, Carl	
Harrison, Jean		Stenson, R.	
Imler, G.		Snyder, Lorne	
		Schiebe, L. Sam	
Jossey, Ellis		Taylor, M.	
Jones, Evan		Taylor, Lester	
Jamieson, Page		Taylor, Russell	
		Thompson, W.	
King, M.		Thompson, Cecil	
Kempf, K.		Tuzio, J. D.	
		Tiffin, Robt. L.	
Limpert, J. R.		Todd, Edmund	
Lefley, J.			
Lefley, Art.		Vesue, Arnold	
Larder, G.		Vesue, Art	
(deceased)		Watson, Frank	
Lindsay, A. J.		Wilson, Jack	

N.B.—Please send us in the name of any soldier omitted from above list.

SEEDTIME and HARVEST

By Dr. E. W. Neatby
Director, Agricultural Department
North-West Line Elevators Association

Land in North China

The average annual rainfall in Shansi province, North China, varies from 14 to 21 inches. Some districts, therefore, have slightly more rainfall than Winnipeg and others about the same as central Saskatchewan. It is an agricultural province, and has been for some 4,000 years. There are about 191 persons per square mile! Surely we can learn some lessons from them.

They have preserved their soils by preventing erosion. This has been largely achieved by very skilful tillage methods developed through generations of experience and, also, by terracing slopes and hillsides. Wheat, oats, cotton, millet and potatoes are the leading crops.

One of the chief factors in the maintenance of fertility has been manure. Every possible scrap of animal excreta, including man's, is worked into the soil.

We have yet to learn that farmyard manure is one of our greatest potential assets. Most of it is wasted. It will certainly play an important part in any soil conservation programme we may undertake, and we should be using it now.

Farmyard manure should be spread on the land while fresh and preferably on land to be fallowed the following summer. If it must be piled, the piles should be high, compact and flat topped.

Some day we may realize the agricultural value of town and city sewage. The chief difficulty in its use has been the large volume of water. At least two towns in England have overcome this by "composting" sewage with other organic wastes. The resulting fertilizer sells for $2.50 per ton, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply.

The Health League of Canada

111 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ont.

A report, entitled : " A Study in Maternal, Infant and Neo - Natal Mortality in Canada," has been prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the Department of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa, presenting information in detail on these specialized subjects, with statistics from 1926 up to and including 1940. Self - explanatory charts show the mortality rate for both mothers and infants during those years.

The report states that since 1937 the decrease in the maternal mortality rate has been striking and encouraging. The rate for 1940 was the best ever recorded in Canada — 4.0 per 1,000 live births. Contrasting the 1926 rate—5.8—there was a drop of 31 per cent. The number of deaths in 1930 was 1,405, and in 1940 it was 978. This meant a saving of some 400 mothers.

The improvement is attributed to a number of factors, including: Educational efforts over a number of years; multiplication of prenatal services; better hospital facilities; an increased tendency to hospitalization; and better obstetrical technique.

The report shows, however, that there is still plenty of room for improvement. The records show that about 70 per cent of all maternal deaths are due to conditions which are preventable or amenable to treatment. In Canada, while the infant maternal mortality rates of other countries, Canada is still far down the list.

As regards infant mortality, the report points out that Canada in 1941 had an infant mortality rate of 69 per thousand population, as compared with 56 in 1940, much higher than that of the United States, and far above New Zealand's world-beating record. It is evident, declares the report, that the welfare of Canadian mothers and children is a matter demanding urgent attention.

BUTTER CONSUMPTION TEMPORARILY REDUCED

It has become necessary to reduce the current rate of consumption of butter, and accordingly changes have been made in the dates on which (brown) spare "C" coupons of the current ration book may be used.

Spare "C" coupons 10 and 11 may not be used for the purchase of butter. Coupons 1 to 4 inclusive, have already expired.

Expiry dates for spare "C" coupons 5 to 8, inclusive, have been extended to aid consumers in stretching out the butter allowance over the period from now until February 28th.

Each coupon will continue to be good for the purchase of one-half pound of butter and will be good only on the dates specified below:

HERE IS THE NEW SCHEDULE

Coupon Number	Good for purchase beginning on:	Not good for purchase after:
5 and 6	January 18th	February 28th
7 and 8	February 1st	February 28th
9	March 1st	March 14th

The result of this is to reduce each individual's allowance by 2 2/3 ounces per week during the temporary period.

CONSUMERS WILL FIND IT ADVISABLE TO RATION THEMSELVES SO THAT THEY MAY BE ABLE TO STRETCH THE NEW BUTTER ALLOWANCE OVER THE NEXT SIX WEEKS

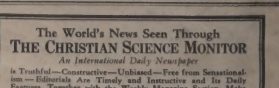
THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

8878W

Test Your Seed Grain!

Pioneer Elevators have available modern seed grain germinating testing machines. Any farmer wishing to have his seed grain tested for germination may obtain tests free of charge through any Pioneer Elevator.

Consult our agent in your district regarding any of your agricultural problems.



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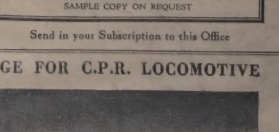

A record of 19,063 miles in one month is included in this Canadian Pacific Railway locomotive's wartime showing, in keeping with the Company's policy of getting maximum service from all equipment in order to fulfil its vital role in the fight for democracy's survival. In two other months, Locomotive 2850, one of the Royal Hudson class, was close to its peak mark in mileage with totals of 18,585 miles and 18,453 miles while its six-months average was 17,197 miles. Other Royal Hudsons clicking off extra miles at present include Locomotive 2858, which operated 17,547 miles in one month, and Locomotives 2839, 2849, 2840 and 2841—all on the Toronto to Fort William run—which averaged 16,000 miles monthly over a half-year period.

The crown proudly carried on this locomotive's running board is a mark of honor for all of the "2800" class, for it was Locomotive 2850, sister engine of the ones now setting high mileage marks, which took Their Majesties across Canada in the Royal Visit of 1939. Authority for the use of the crown marking was given after that memorable journey.

—Canadian Pacific Photo.